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EASY LESSONS

IN

CANADIAN HISTORY.

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D. R. COLEMAN, M. A.



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EASY LESSONS

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PREFACE.

50. This little book was prepared with a view
to the wants of the Deaf and Dumb. In the
instruction of this peculiar class of learners,
experience teaches that in all elementary
63 books intended for their use, the language em-
ployed should be simple, and the sentences
short, clear, and distinct. In the present
work it has been the aim of the author to ful-
fill these conditions.

The authorities used in the compilation of
these Lessons, were the valuable histories of
HODGINS, BOYD, MILES, (French edition) and
JEFFERS ; and while much has been omitted,
including almost the entire political history of
78. the country, the narrative and text of these
authors have been closely followed.

Trusting that the work may meet the
approval of teachers and others interested in
the education of deafmutes in Canada, it is
respectfully submitted to their judgement.

Belleville 1877.

EASY LESSONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY VOYAGES.—DISCOVERY OF CANADA.

LESSON I.

AMERICA, or the New World, was discovered by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, Italy. He sailed from the port of Palos, in Spain, in 1492, and landed on the Island of San Salvador, one of the Bahama Group in the West Indies.

In 1497, John Cabot, a Venetian Merchant, sailed from Bristol, England, and discovered Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Verazzani, a Florentine navigator, sailed along the Atlantic Coast in 1524, and called the country New France. In 1534, Jaques Cartier sailed from St. Malo, in France, and explored the coast of Newfoundland. He then sailed into a large bay which he named "Bay of Chaleur," by reason of the great HEAT there experienced. After landing on the Gaspe coast, he erected a large cross, 30 feet high, bearing an inscription showing the sovereignty of France in America. Having thus discovered Canada, he returned home.

LESSON II.

IN May, 1535, the king of France sent Cartier on a second voyage to the New World, with three ships and 110 men. On the 10th day of August, he sailed into a large gulf which he named "Gulf of St. Lawrence," because he entered it on the day dedicated to that Saint. On the 15th, he discovered a large island, which he called L'Assomption. The name of this island was afterwards changed to Anticosti. He then entered the St. Lawrence river and sailed till he reached the mouth of the Saguenay. Here he first met the Indians, who told him that the country was called "Canada." Cartier continued to sail up the river, and he discovered and named numerous islands, among which were the Isle aux Coudres, (from the abundance of hazel-nuts found there,) and the Isle of Bacchus, now called the Island of Orleans. At the latter place, on the 7th of September, Cartier was visited by Donnacona, an Indian chief, who lived in the village called Stadacona. The French were kindly received by the Indians, and many presents were interchanged between them. The lower town of Quebec now occupies the site of Stadacona.

LESSON III.

ON the 19th of September, Cartier proceeded up the river, and on the 2nd of October reached an Indian village called Hochelaga. There was a beautiful mountain near by, which

so delighted Cartier that he named it Mount Royal. This name was afterwards changed to Montreal, and given to the city which now occupies the site of Hochelaga. Cartier now returned to St. Croix, where he spent the winter. In the Spring, he set sail for France ; taking with him, as captives, Donnacona and four Chiefs, whom he had treacherously seized. He reached St. Malo in July 1536.

The French King was pleased with Cartier's discoveries, and sent him on a third voyage to Canada, in May, 1541. He reached the St. Lawrence in August, after a stormy passage, and spent the autumn in exploring the country. During the winter, his men suffered much from cold and scurvy. In the spring of 1542, he returned to France from his third and last voyage, and died soon after reaching home.

CHAPTER II.

VICEROYS OF CANADA.—CHAMPLAIN.—FOUND-
ING OF QUEBEC.—INDIAN TRIBES.

LESSON IV.

THE first viceroy of Canada was Lord Rober-
val, who embarked from France with three
vessels and 200 colonists. He sailed up the
St. Lawrence river as far as Cap-Rouge, where
he disembarked and spent the winter. The
scurvy attacked his men, and about fifty of

them died from its effects. In the spring, he set sail for France.

The next viceroy of Canada was the Marquis de la Roche, who embarked from France in 1598. Many merchants now came to Canada, and built storehouses at Tadoussac, near the mouth of the Saguenay, for the purpose of trading in furs. Two distinguished traders, Pontgrave of St. Malo, and Chauvin of Rouen, made several voyages to Tadoussac, and brought home rich cargoes of furs. At the latter place was built the first stone house ever erected in Canada.

The third viceroy of Canada was de Chaste. He sent Samuel de Champlain, a bold and sagacious navigator, to explore the St. Lawrence river as far as possible. Having reached the Lachine Rapids, Champlain hastened back to France, where he learned of De Chaste's death.

LESSON V.

THE French king was much pleased to hear of Champlain's success, and in 1603, he appointed Sieur de Monts viceroy of New France. De Monts and Champlain explored the coast of Nova Scotia, and founded the colony of Acadia. They afterwards entered the Bay of Fundy, and discovered a beautiful spot which De Monts named Port Royal, now known as Annapolis. In 1608, Champlain turned his attention to Canada, and on the 3rd of July laid the foundation of Quebec. The beautiful

falls at the head of the Isle of Orleans, he named "*Le Sault de Montmorenci*," after the Admiral of France.

At Quebec was made the second permanent settlement in America; Jamestown, in Virginia, having been founded in the previous year, 1607, by the English Captain Newport. During the winter of 1608, a conspiracy was formed among the colonists to kill Champlain. One of the traitors revealed the plot. The ringleader was hanged, and the conspirators sent as prisoners to France.

LESSON VI.

THE principal Indian tribes of Canada were the Algonquins and the Hurons. The territory of the former extended along the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, as far as the Ottawa, which was called the river of the Algonquins. The Hurons occupied the country between the Ottawa river and Lake Huron. Hochelaga was their chief village, as Stadacona was that of the Algonquins. The country south of the St. Lawrence, from Lake Erie to the Richelieu, was occupied by the Iroquois. The Algonquins and Hurons were friendly toward each other, and were in constant war with the Iroquois. This tribe was called the "Five Nations" because it was made up of the Onondagas, the Cayugas, the Senecas, the Mohawks, and the Oneidas. They were very powerful, and a terror to their enemies. In 1717, they were joined by the Tuscaroras,

a tribe from North Carolina, and afterwards known as the "Six Nations." Champlain made an alliance with the Algonquins, who promised him a safe passage through their country, if he would assist them against the Iroquois.

LESSON VII.

IN 1609, the Algonquins called upon Champlain for aid. He immediately joined them with a body of troops from Tadoussac, and the allies sailed up the Richelieu to Lake Champlain. They next entered a small sheet of water, now called Lake George, where they came upon the encampment of their enemy. The allies gained an easy victory, on account of the fire-arms of the French.

After this battle, Champlain returned to Quebec, and thence set sail for France. During the following year, he returned to Canada with supplies and reinforcements. On arriving at Quebec, he again joined the Algonquins in an attack upon the Iroquois, in which the latter were defeated.

The next viceroy of Canada was the Count de Soissons, but he died soon after, and the Prince of Conde was appointed his successor. The Prince was a warm supporter of Champlain, and aided him in carrying out his plans of discovery and colonization.

CHAPTER III.

CHAMPLAIN'S FURTHER DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS.—JESUIT MISSIONS.—THE COMPANY OF "ONE HUNDRED."—THE FUR TRADE.—CAPTURE OF QUEBEC.—DEATH OF CHAMPLAIN.

LESSON VIII.

CHAMPLAIN, in 1613, undertook a laborious journey up the Ottawa river, nearly as far as Lake Nipissing, hoping to reach the north sea, and discover a passage to the East Indies. Being disappointed, he returned to Quebec, and, soon after, sailed for France. He returned to Quebec with another expedition, in 1615, and with him came four missionaries, who were the first priests in Canada.

Champlain now engaged in a long tour, with the Algonquins, up the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, and thence to Lake Huron. He then returned by way of Lake Simcoe, Trent river, and the Bay of Quinte, to Lake Ontario. They afterwards crossed the St. Lawrence, and came suddenly upon an Iroquois settlement defended by palisades. Champlain was twice wounded in the attack, and the allies were forced to retreat. He returned to Quebec in the following spring, and sailed for France in September, 1616.

LESSON IX.

CHAMPLAIN found, on his arrival in France, that the Duke of Montmorency had purchased the office of Viceroy. The Prince of Conde was disgraced and in prison. Attempts were made to degrade Champlain from his high position, but in vain. At length, he sailed with his family, in 1620, for his future home in Canada. The total number of colonists, at this time, amounted to no more than sixty. He proceeded to strengthen the settlement at Three Rivers, by building a fort. He was greatly discouraged to learn that, during his absence, some thoughtless persons had given fire arms to the Indians in exchange for furs. The Jesuits were now engaged in building their first convent near Quebec. The first child of French parents was born in Quebec, in 1621. During this time, Champlain was busied in erecting a stone fort named St. Louis, at Quebec. This fort continued to be the vice-regal residence till 1834, when it was burned down.

LESSON X.

IN 1621, the Duke of Montmorency transferred all the trade of the colony to William and Emeric de Caen. One of them was sent to Canada as superintendent. On his arrival at Tadoussac, he acted in such a harsh and arbitrary manner, that Champlain reported his conduct to the king.

Two years after, Montmorency resigned his

office, and his nephew, the Duke de Ventador, became viceroy. The latter desired the conversion of the Indians, and in 1625, sent five Jesuit fathers to labor among them.

In 1627, Cardinal Richelieu, Prime Minister of France, revoked the charter of De Caens, and gave it to another company known as the "Company of One Hundred Associates."

This company promised to send out a large number of settlers, and to provide them with necessaries for three years. In return, the king gave to the company the settlement of Quebec, and the whole of Canada. It received a monopoly of the fur trade and all other commerce, except cod and whale fisheries, for fifteen years.

LESSON XI.

THE office of viceroy was now abolished, and Champlain was appointed governor.

Shortly after, a war broke out between France and England. Sir David Kertk was sent in 1628, by Charles I. to conquer Canada. He destroyed some of the company's ships, and burned the village of Tadoussac. He then summoned Quebec to surrender. Champlain refused, and Kertk (English, Kirk) withdrew his ships without attacking him. On his way down the river, he captured some vessels with food for Quebec. This loss caused the colonists great suffering. Next year, Kirk again appeared before Quebec, and Champlain surrendered it, with the whole of Canada into

the hands of the English. Champlain was taken to England, but soon released and sent to France. The treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye was made on 29th of March, 1632. By this treaty, Charles I. King of England, restored Canada, Cape Breton and Nova Scotia to the King of France.

LESSON XII.

ENGLAND regarded the loss of Canada with indifference. The only settlements consisted of some houses at Quebec, with a few trading huts at Tadoussac, Montreal and Three Rivers. During the year of peace, Champlain was again appointed Governor, and the "Company of One Hundred associates" received its former privileges. At the same time, Paul le Jenne, styled "the father of Jesuit missions," sailed to Canada. In 1633, a fleet was again prepared, which carried out a large amount of property, and the colony was again becoming prosperous. Schools for children were opened in Quebec, by Father Lalemant. Two years later, Rene de Rohault, a Jesuit, founded a college at Quebec, and also a school for the Indians. The forts in the neighborhood of the settlements were strengthened. The fur trade revived, and an extensive traffic was carried on between the friendly Indians and the settlers at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.

LESSON XIII.

CHAMPLAIN did not live long after returning to Canada. In October 1635, he became ill, and died on the 25th December. During his sickness he was frequently visited by the Jesuit fathers, and in his last moments he was attended by Paul le Jeune, who had been his friend and companion. His remains were followed to the Church by a large number of colonists, soldiers and converted Indians. After the funeral services, his body was placed in a stone vault, above which was built a small chapel. But this chapel was afterwards destroyed by fire, and for many years the exact spot of his burial remained unknown. In 1856, some workmen accidentally discovered the vault, and, within it, the bones of the founder of Quebec. The name of Champlain will ever remain illustrious in the history of the country for which he labored faithfully during thirty years of his life.

CHAPTER III.

STATE OF COUNTRY AFTER CHAMPLAIN'S DEATH.
FOUNDING OF MONTREAL—INDIAN MASSACRES.—HURONS DESTROYED.—FRENCH MISSIONS.—FIRST BISHOP OF QUEBEC.—EARTHQUAKES IN CANADA.

LESSON XIV.

AFTER the death of Champlain, Charles de Montmagny was appointed governor in 1636. Trade was now languishing, and there was little progress in the colony. But the Jesuits were very active. The Hotel Dieu was founded at Quebec, in 1639, by the Ursuline nuns. In 1640 the island of Montreal was ceded, by the king of France, to a company of fifty persons, for the purpose of establishing a convent. Two years later, De Maisonneuve erected a few buildings on the site of Hochelaga, and called the place Ville Marie, which was the foundation of Montreal. In 1643, two ladies of fortune founded the Hotel Dieu at Montreal.

The Iroquois again made war upon the Algonquins and Hurons. They had defeated the latter tribe, and were now emboldened to attack the French. The Governor, therefore, erected a fort at the mouth of the Richelieu river to prevent their advance. The Iroquois attacked the fort, but being defeated, were willing to make peace with the French and their allies.

LESSON XV.

H. MONTMAGNY was now removed from office, and M. d' Ailleboust became his successor in 1648. During the administration of the former, the Jesuit missionaries extended their labours among the Indians. They found the Hurons most willing to listen to them, and several thousand were baptized, and induced to live in villages. The converted Indians first met for christian worship at the village of St. Joseph, on Lake Huron. In the same year, a dreadful slaughter of the Hurons occurred. The Iroquois were resolved to exterminate them, and suddenly attacked their unprotected villages. St. Joseph was destroyed, and 400 families massacred. The good father Daniel, whilst performing religious service, was also put to death.

The Iroquois next fell upon the villages of St. Ignace and St. Louis, and put to death men, women, and children. At St. Louis, two missionaries, Brebouf and Lalemand, were tortured to death. Other settlements were visited by the cruel Iroquois, who spread desolation and mourning throughout the land.

LESSON XVI.

THE Hurons were now filled with despair, and fled in all directions. Some escaped to the Eries and Ottawas. Others fled to the Manitoulin Islands, while others joined the Iroquois and begged for mercy. About 400 of

this unhappy tribe sought aid from the missionaries, and were conveyed to the village of Lorette, near Quebec, where their descendants are still to be found. The Iroquis were now masters of the country, and the French remained blockaded in their forts. About this time, the British colonists in New England sent word to the French that they desired to form a union with them. The governor, d'Ailleboust, replied that he was willing to do so, if the English would assist the French to subdue the Iroquois. But the English, not wishing to make enemies of the neighboring Indians, refused the alliance. Intoxicating liquors were now introduced among the Indian tribes by some traders at Tadoussac. Drunkenness became frequent, and injurious to the colony. The Indian chiefs saw its bad effects, and petitioned the governor to imprison all natives found guilty of this offence.

LESSON XVII.

In 1651, D'Ailleboust was succeeded by De Lauson, a member of the Company of One hundred Associates. But he was not a successful governor. The Iroquois renewed their attacks upon the French, and gave the colony much trouble. M. de Maisonneuve was sent to France for further aid, and returned in 1653 with 105 men. In consequence of this reinforcement, and through the labors of the missionaries, peace was again restored to the

colonists. In 1655, the French attempted to establish a colony among the Iroquois, and missionaries were sent to found a church. Missions were established among the Onondagas ; but this movement excited the jealousy and suspicion of the other tribes, and they refused to receive the French into their territory. A collision occurred, and three Frenchmen were scalped by the Oneidas. The French retaliated and seized some Iroquois braves. The consequence was that a bloody Indian war once more desolated the country. Meanwhile, the little colony which had been formed among the Iroquois, escaped in safety to Montreal

LESSON XVIII.

The successor of M. De Lauson was the Viscount D'Argenson, who was appointed governor in 1658. The day after he landed, the Iroquois massacred some Algonquins under the guns of Quebec, and then escaped. Their object was to attack and destroy the settlements at Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers; but having been defeated at the Long Sault Rapids, they desisted from their purpose. In 1659, M. de Laval arrived at Quebec to preside over the Roman Catholic Church. Fifteen years later, he became the first bishop of Quebec. D'Argenson was relieved by Baron D'Avangour, who became governor in 1661. The colony was now reinforced by 400 troops, who were sent out by the French king, Louis

XIV, under M. D'Monts. Still, the Iroquois continued to give the settlers great annoyance, and the latter were compelled to work in the fields with their arms always near. The sale of intoxicating liquors was again creating disorder in the colony, and Laval hastened to France to secure power to check its commerce. On his return, he founded the Quebec Seminary in 1663. This institution is now known as the Laval University. In this year a succession of earthquakes occurred in Canada, which lasted from February to August. They were felt daily and caused much alarm, but, through the mercy of Providence, no lives were lost.

LESSON XIX.

ABOUT this time, the Iroquois had procured fire-arms from the Dutch at Manhattan, and thus became superior to all the other tribes. They now attacked and defeated the Ottawas because they had given refuge to the Hurons. They next made war upon the Eries, who were finally destroyed. One of the great lakes of Canada received its name from this tribe of Indians. The colony at this time numbered 2000. In 1663, Baron d'Avangour was recalled, on account of complaints against his mismanagement, and Augustin de Mesy appointed his successor. The new governor was a haughty and obstinate man, and often engaged in quarrels with the Jesuits. The latter reported his bad conduct to the King, and he

was re-called shortly afterwards. A Council, consisting of fifteen members, was now appointed by the King, to assist the Governor. Courts of law were also established at Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, and the laws of France became the laws of the country.

CHAPTER IV.

CANADA A ROYAL GOVERNMENT.—DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH COLONIES. INVASION OF CANADA.—CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.—QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

LESSON XX.

Canada now became a royal government. Before this, all authority and power were placed in the hands of the governor. But now, the officers, appointed by the King, were a viceroy (who generally resided in France), a governor, and an intendant, who was also the Minister of Justice, of Finance, and of Public Works. In 1665, the Marquis de Tracy arrived at Quebec as Viceroy; De Courcelles was Governor; and Jean Talon was appointed Intendant. The Viceroy brought with him a regiment of troops from the West Indies. There also came a large number of settlers,

bringing sheep, cattle, and horses, now first introduced into the country. These fresh arrivals increased the prospects of the colony, and in a few years the population became double its former numbers. Three forts were promptly erected on the Richelieu to protect the French settlement: one at Sorel, one at Chambly, and the third higher up the river. Three tribes of the Iroquois sued for peace, but the Mohawks and Oneidas still sought for revenge. De Courcelles marched against them in mid-winter, but the Indians, afraid to fight the French soldiers, retreated before him.

LESSON XXI.

Having provided for the safety of the settlements, the Viceroy returned to France in 1667. He left De Courcelles in charge of the country, which had now a population of 4312. Before the departure of de Tracy, a peace was made with the Iroquois, which lasted for eighteen years, and thus the dreadful massacres and bloody wars were, for a time, at an end. The Intendant, Bigot, in 1667, sent Nicholas Parrot to visit the Indian tribes of lake Superior, and endeavor to secure their friendship. Parrot traveled through 1200 miles of wilderness, and met the Indians at Sault St. Marie, between Lakes Superior and Huron. Here he persuaded them to acknowledge the sovereignty of the King, and erected a cross with the arms of France. De Courcelles next desired to

build a fort at the head of the St. Lawrence river, to protect the fur traders, and to check Indian incursions. He selected Cataraqui as a proper site, and he there erected, in 1672, a fort and trading post. Cataraqui is now the flourishing city of Kingston. About this time the small-pox broke out among the Indians, and many hundreds died from its effects.

LESSON XXII.

De Courcelles, being in feeble health, returned to Quebec, and soon after, resigned his office. He was succeeded, in 1672, by the Count de Frontenac, a brave and talented Frenchman. His name was given to the county in which Kingston is situated. News now came to the Intendant, Talon, from the Far West, that a vast river flowed in a southerly direction. He sent Father Marquette, and Joliette, a merchant at Quebec, to search for this river. These bold men started, with two canoes and six companions, and after passing through many dangers, discovered the mighty Mississippi. They sailed down the stream, past the mouths of the Missouri, Ohio, and Arkansas, and then commenced their homeward journey. Marquette remained among the friendly Indians of Lake Michigan, and Joliette returned to Quebec to report their discovery. Upon his arrival, he found that Talon had returned to France. Joliette was rewarded for his labours by a grant of the Island of Anticosti, and a large tract of land near Montreal.

LESSON XXIII.

A young Frenchman, named La Salle, having heard Joliette's narrative, departed to France to secure aid for an expedition. He hoped to reach China by the way of this great river. In 1678, he sailed for Quebec with thirty men, and was accompanied by the Chevalier de Tonti, and Father Hennepin, who wrote a history of the expedition. After his arrival, he rebuilt the fort at Cataragui of solid stone, and then hastened on with his party to the West. Above Niagara Falls, La Salle built a vessel of 60 tons, and carrying 7 guns, which he called the "Griffon." This was the first vessel built on Canadian waters. In this vessel La Salle, with forty men, sailed to Lake Michigan, where he established a trading post. The "Griffon" was sent back with a cargo of rich furs, but was never heard of afterwards. La Salle continued to explore the country, and, reaching the great river, he proceeded down to the Gulf of Mexico. He named the country along its banks, "Louisiana," after Louis XIV, King of France. After an absence of more than two years, he returned to Quebec.

LESSON XXIV.

In 1782, Frontenac was recalled, and M. de la Barre arrived as Governor. The French population of Canada at this time was about 10,000. The English were in possession of

New York, and the Iroquois found it more profitable to trade with them than with the French. Hence, the peltry traffic was drawn from the St. Lawrence, and turned into the hands of the English. Many complaints were made by the Canadian Colony, but the Iroquois heeded them not. At length, a petition was sent to Paris asking aid, and sometime afterward, 200 soldiers were sent out from France to punish the perverse Indians. De la Barre, in command of the troops, marched up the river to Lake Ontario, where he intended to enter the Seneca Country; but he was compelled to return to Quebec on account of sickness and want of food among the soldiers. By reason of this failure, De la Barre was replaced by the Marquis de Denonville, who was selected on account of his distinguished valor.

LESSON XXV.

The new Governor at once made preparation for building a fort at Niagara to prevent communications between the British and the Iroquois. In 1686, he received word from the Governor of New York, that the Iroquois were the subjects of England. Denonville denied this claim, and replied that the French had possession of the country long before the British came to New York. The Iroquois, encouraged by their English neighbors, attacked the French forts at Chambly, on the Richelieu, and Frontenac, at Kingston. A fatal disease

broke out in the garrison at fort Niagara, and many soldiers died. The survivors abandoned the post, and it was soon after destroyed by the Indians. In 1689, a large number of Iroquois laid waste the Island of Montreal, with great slaughter, and carried off 200 prisoners. The French were seized with terror, blew up Fort Frontenac, and hastily abandoned their outposts. French Canada was thus reduced to the forts at Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers.

LESSON XXVI.

After these disasters, Denonville was immediately recalled, and M. de Frontenac a second time appointed Governor. His object was first to save the colony from the dangers which surrounded it, and afterwards to restore to the French the extensive fur-trade which had been turned to New York. He had brought out, on his return from France, numerous stores and troops, and he at once made preparations to invade the British settlement. One expedition was sent from Montreal, in 1690, which surprised the town of Schenectady in New York, massacred the inhabitants, and burned the houses. Another expedition, starting from Three Rivers, fell upon the village of Salmon Falls, in New Hampshire, which was completely destroyed. A third expedition was despatched from Quebec to Casco Bay, in Maine, where a fortified post was attacked and captured, and many of the garrison

slain. Thus the French, under the guidance of an experienced and energetic leader, were saved from the ruin which had threatened them. The Governor had secured the fur-trade of a wide region, and restored the influence of the French.

LESSON XXVII.

Meanwhile the British were not idle. In May, 1690, a convention of representatives from all the English colonies was held at New York. At that convention, it was agreed that two expeditions should be sent against Canada; one to attack the French settlement by land, and the other by sea. Sir William Phipps took command of the fleet, which sailed from Boston against Quebec, and General Winthrop, of Connecticut, led the army, which marched against Montreal. But sickness among his troops, and want of provisions, compelled the latter to return without accomplishing anything. The fleet, however, was more successful. Port Royal and other places in Nova Scotia were taken; several French posts on the coast of Newfoundland and the lower St. Lawrence were captured, and Frontenac was not aware of his danger until the British had reached Tadoussac. He hastened from Montreal to Quebec, strengthened the defences, and refused the summons to surrender. Phipps landed about 1500 troops and some pieces of artillery, but, meeting a

determined resistance by the French, he was compelled to re-embark the soldiers, leaving his cannon in the hands of the enemy.

LESSON XXVIII.

In 1691, a large body of Iroquois, assisted by the English, advanced along the Richelieu to attack Montreal, but they were repulsed. The Governor was now engaged in re-building the fort at Cataragui, and in strengthening Quebec, so as to make it the strongest fortress in America. By his skill and courage he compelled the fierce Iroquois to cease from their attacks, and thus enabled the inhabitants, once more, to attend to the cultivation of their lands. In 1696, Frontenac, anxious to put a final stop to the war which had so long been carried on, determined to invade the territory of the Iroquois. He therefore collected a force of 2300 colonists and friendly Indians at Fort Frontenac, crossed to Oswego, and thence marched into the country. But he found the villages deserted, and, not being able to overtake the Iroquois, he returned to Canada. At length, a treaty of peace between England and France was signed at Ryswick, in 1697, thus ending the Colonial War, known as King William's War.

LESSON XXIX.

In 1698, Count de Frontenac died at Quebec, aged seventy-seven years. He was

succeeded by M. de Callieres, Commandant of Montreal. In 1701, a temporary peace was made between all the Indian tribes. At this time, also, Callieres sent an hundred men and a Jesuit missionary to found a trading post at Detroit, or the "strait" between Lakes Huron and Erie. Two years after, the Governor died, deeply regretted by the people. At the request of the colonists, the Marquis de Vaudreuil received the next appointment. The number of French now in Canada was about 15,000; while the British colonists in New England could muster sixty thousand men able to bear arms. The English, therefore, made constant efforts to persuade the "Five Nations" to break their treaty with the French, but the Indians, through the influence of the Jesuits, refused to do so. In 1708, a council was held at Montreal, which determined that an attack should be made upon the English, who were intriguing with the Indians.

LESSON XXX.

A sudden descent was accordingly made upon the village of Haverhill, on the Merrimac river, in Massachusetts. The French and Indians set fire to the houses, and massacred the inhabitants, sparing neither women nor children. This attack, with others of the same nature, aroused the anger of the English colonists, and a plan was formed to march against Montreal and Quebec. A

large force was collected, and General Nicholson, at the head of 4000 militia, marched from Albany toward the frontier. At the same time, a fleet under Sir Hovenden Walker, with several regiments of veteran troops, sailed from Boston to attack Quebec. After reaching the St. Lawrence river, the fleet was driven on rocks and shoals, and almost totally destroyed. General Nicholson, hearing of this disaster, retreated, and the country was once more at rest. At length, in 1713, "Queen Ann's War" was brought to a close by the Peace of Utrecht. By this treaty, the King of France ceded Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay Territory, together with all claims over the Iroquois, to England. Canada, however, was retained by France.

CHAPTER V.

CAMPAIGNS. — WASHINGTON. — BRADDOCK. —
DIESKAU. — WOLFE. — MONTCALM. — CAPTURE
OF QUEBEC. — CLOSE OF FRENCH RULE
IN CANADA. — TREATY OF PARIS.

LESSON XXXI.

After the return of peace to Canada, there came also prosperity. In the year 1721, Quebec contained 7000 inhabitants, and Montreal 3000 ; while the population of the whole

Colony numbered 25,000. Governor Vaudreuil gave his attention to the education of the people, and encouraged them in the cultivation of their lands; farms were laid out along the St. Lawrence below Quebec; the country was divided into 82 parishes, and a census of the people taken. He extended the fortifications of Quebec, and directed that Montreal should be strengthened. Thus was he employed when, after a rule of twenty-two years, he died at Quebec in 1825. In the following year, Vaudreuil was succeeded by the Marquis de Beauharnois, who held office for twenty years. The Indians were now becoming reconciled, both by the kindness of the French, and by frequent intermarriages.

In 1736, the Colony contained about 40,000 inhabitants.

LESSON XXXII.

Meanwhile, the Governor of New York erected a fort and trading post at Oswego, to secure a larger share of the fur trade. To prevent this, Beauharnois rebuilt the fort at Niagara, and also constructed new ones at Ticonderoga, and at Crown Point on Lake Champlain. These acts saved the fur trade to the French, and Montreal became the center of traffic. The Marquis de la Jonquiere, Admiral of France, was appointed Governor in 1746; but he was captured on his outward voyage, by an English fleet, and made a prisoner. When this ill news reached France, the Count de la

Galissoniere was appointed to fill the vacancy. This nobleman took steps to expel the British fur-traders from the Ohio Valley. In 1748, he sent out a body of 300 men to take possession of that country, and to mark the boundaries of the French territory. He also erected a chain of forts extending from Ohio to Montreal, including Detroit, Green Bay, Niagara, Toronto, and Ogdensburg.

LESSON XXXIII.

La Jonquiere, having been released, reached Canada in 1749, and with him came Francois Bigot, who was appointed Intendant of all the French possessions in America. The new Governor was very active in attending to the defence of the colony, but he was avaricious and dishonest. He retained the money intended for the Home Government, and thus became immensely wealthy. The Intendant Bigot, also, accumulated fraudulent wealth to a very large amount. The reason of this was the small salaries which these officers received. At length, by the repeated complaints of the colonists, the Governor, fearing an investigation, resigned his office. He died in Quebec, in 1752, and was buried alongside of Frontenac and Vaudreuil in the Recollet Church. In the same year, two ships laden with wheat were sent to France, and this was the first exportation of grain from Canada. The number of inhabitants in Canada now amounted to more than 65,000.

LESSON XXXIV.

The next Governor of Canada was the Marquis du Quesne, who arrived in August, 1752. He immediately organized the militia of Quebec and Montreal. Companies of artillery were formed and drilled, and all the military force of the Colony was equipped and disciplined. After this, he sent a body of troops to build forts in the Ohio Valley, and drive out the English fur-traders who were again encroaching upon the French territory. But Dinwiddie, the governor of Virginia, wished to check this movement, and sent a body of militia to erect a fort at the junction of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers. They had commenced to build the fort, when they were suddenly attacked and dispersed by the French. The latter at once completed the fort which the English had begun, and named it Fort Du Quesne, after the Governor. Soon after, Colonel George Washington, who commanded the Virginia troops, erected a fort on the Monongahela river, which he named Fort Necessity. Here Washington was attacked, and, after ten hours fighting, compelled to surrender.

LESSON XXXV.

The English Government now sent word to their colonists in America to unite for defence. Forts were built on the Kennebec river, and two regiments of troops were ordered from Ire-

land to assist the colonists in resisting the encroachments of the French. In 1775, General Braddock, an Irish officer of distinction, was sent out to take command of all the British forces in America. About this time, the Marquis Du Quesne was succeeded by the Marquis Vandreuil Cavagnal, the last French Governor of Canada. Gen Braddock was ordered to march upon the French, and capture their entire line of forts from the Ohio to the St. Lawrence. This he prepared to do by sending an expedition against Niagara, under Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, and another under William Johnson, against Crown Point, whilst he in person marched upon Fort Du Quesne. In the meantime, Baron Dieskau, a renowned French General, had arrived in Canada at the head of a large body of veteran troops. He immediately marched to join the French forces, whom he found entrenched at Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain.

LESSON XXXVI.

The Baron, thus reinforced, proceeded to attack the British position on Lake George, but was defeated with great loss, and he himself fatally wounded. General Braddock, who had set out with 1200 men to capture Fort Du Quesne, was attacked and cut to pieces by an ambuscade of Canadians and Indians. The General was mortally wounded, and Washington took command of the retreating forces.

The expedition under Governor Shirley against Niagara, was abandoned without accomplishing anything. On account of the British defeat, many Indians deserted them and joined the French. The British frontier was now unprotected, and the French, with their Indian allies, ravaged it with great fury. Bands of Savages and Canadians suddenly fell upon the British settlements, from the St. Lawrence river to Virginia, burning the houses and slaughtering the inhabitants.

LESSON XXXVII.

In 1756, the Earl of Loudon was appointed to take command of the British forces in America, and the Marquis de Montcalm was nominated as Commander-in-chief of the French. Each General brought out regular troops to reinforce the armies in Canada. In August, Montcalm captured the forts on the south shore of Lake Ontario and caused them to be destroyed. He next attacked and captured Fort William Henry, on lake George. Here the blood-thirsty Indians and savage Canadians fell upon the English garrison and slaughtered 1000 men. This fort was dismantled, and all the English vessels on Lake George destroyed. This campaign proved successful to the French, who had driven the British out of their territory; captured their forts; burned their vessels, and deprived them of the control and valuable commerce of the lakes. After

these defeats, General Loudon was recalled in 1758, and the chief command given to Abercrombie. The English Government supplied the colonists with money to repair their losses, and called upon them to come forward in defence of the country. The second expedition was planned against Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

LESSON XXXVIII.

The British forces now began to be more successful in their war with the French. In this year, 1758, Louisburg, a fortified town in Cape Breton, was captured by Admiral Boscawen, General Amherst, and Brigadier General Wolfe. A squadron was then sent round to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and many French settlements and fishing posts were destroyed. Soon after, a large army consisting of more than 15,000 men, moved upon the strong position at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Montcalm was determined to defend these important places. The British troops, under General Abercrombie, advanced to attack the French encampment near Ticonderoga. The battle raged fearfully for four hours, and the English were defeated with a loss of 2000 men slain. The youthful and gallant Lord Howe was killed in this campaign. Shortly after this great disaster, General Bradstreet, with 2700 militia and fifty Iroquois, made an attack upon Fort

Frontenac, which he captured, together with immense stores of provisions and ammunition. The fort was laid in ruins, and then abandoned by the British.

LESSON XXXIX.

The last expedition against Fort Du Quesne was led by General Forbes, in November. The French garrison was too weak to resist the attack; and the small force retreated down the Ohio to the Mississippi. The British took possession, repaired the fort, and changed the name to Pittsburg, after the great English Commoner. Thus, by the capture of the two French forts, Frontenac and Du Quesne, England gained the whole territory from the Canadian Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. When the news of Abercrombie's failure reached England, he was superseded by General Amherst, the conqueror of Louisburg, as Commander-in-chief. The French now became discouraged. The crops had been less than usual, and during the winter of 1758-9, there was much suffering through want of food. They appealed to France for aid, but in vain; the government refusing to send out vessels lest they might be seized by the British. The noble Montcalm foresaw the result, but continued to do his duty. He strengthened the defences, collected provisions, encouraged his men, and made preparation for the final struggle.

LESSON XL.

The British plan was to move upon Canada at three points. General Prideaux was to attack Niagara, General Amherst to march against Ticonderoga, and General Wolfe to attack Quebec. The Governor of Canada, seeing this extensive preparation, made proclamation to the people to be ready to meet it. By the result of a census, he found that there were 15,229 men capable of bearing arms; and he directed that all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty should be enrolled as soldiers, and prepared to march at the shortest notice. In July, 1759, Prideaux advanced upon Niagara. The fort was nobly defended, and the British General lost his life. He was succeeded by Sir William Johnson, who continued the attack and compelled the French to surrender. Thus the first expedition was successful. With the fall of Fort Niagara, the French also lost communication with the Ohio Valley, and they were forced to abandon all their posts in Pennsylvania and New York.

LESSON XLI.

In the same month, General Amherst advanced from Albany with a large force, to attack Ticonderoga. After sharp fighting, the French evacuated the post and retreated down the Richelieu river to Isle aux Noix.

Amherst followed some distance; but as the weather was bad, he returned with his army to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, where he spent the winter. He occupied the time in strengthening his position, building roads, and erecting a new fort which he called Fort George.

The Indians of St. Francis, on the St. Lawrence, had often made stealthy attacks upon the English settlements, and Amherst was now determined to destroy them. For this purpose he sent Major Rodgers, with a company of rangers, from Crown Point. When near the Indian village, Rodgers halted his men, and visited the encampment in disguise. The next morning, before day-break, two hundred of the sleeping Indians were put to death, and their village burned. Six hundred English scalps were found hanging in the wigwams.

LESSON XLII.

The last and most memorable battle between the English and French in America was now about to begin. On the 25th of June, General Wolfe reached the Isle of Orleans with 30,000 men. Within Quebec was the brave Montcalm with 12,000 French and Canadian Troops. On the 30th, a British brigade, under Moncton, was shipped across to Point Levi, opposite Quebec. Heavy cannon were mounted at this point, and, on July the

13th, the batteries first opened on the French citadel. Montcalm endeavored to silence Moncton's guns, but failed. Wolfe threw up strong entrenchments on the Isle of Orleans. After this, he landed his army on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and entrenched his position near the Falls of Montmorenci. On the 31st of July, Wolfe attacked Montcalm's camp near Beauport, but was defeated and compelled to retreat with a loss of 450 men. This disaster caused Wolfe great anxiety, and shortly after, he was taken with a fever which laid him on his bed.

LESSON XLIII.

On the 20th of August, a council of war was called in the British camp. The generals agreed that the next attack should be made from above, rather than below the city. Wolfe was pleased with the advice, and, on the 3rd of September, transferred his camp to Point Levi. On the night of the 12th of the month, he silently proceeded up the river and landed his men at Wolfe's Cove. All that night, 8000 British troops toiled up that steep ascent, 300 feet high. At day-break, they had safely gained the Plains of Abraham, and were ranged in line of battle. Montcalm had been deceived by the tactics of the English General. He had sent a large part of his army up the river to Cap Rouge, where he thought the British would land. Finding, to

his great surprise, that Wolfe's army had reached the Heights in his rear, he made instant preparation for attack, and ordered his men to advance.

LESSON XLIV.

On the 13th of September the two armies met, and a desperate struggle followed. Both Wolfe and Montcalm were mortally wounded, but the British were at last victorious. In Wolfe's army, which numbered 4828 men, with one small gun, the loss was 55 killed and 607 wounded; while the French loss amounted to about 1500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Thus was this memorable battle fought and won; and thus did France lose her power in Canada, where she had ruled for more than one hundred and fifty years. Quebec capitulated on the 18th of Sept, 1759, and the flag of England has ever since floated from its heights. The garrison was allowed to march out with the honors of war, and was then to be embarked and sent to France. Wolfe died on the field of battle; his body was conveyed to England, and buried at Greenwich. Montcalm died on the morning after the battle, aged 47. He was buried at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec. Here, in 1827, a monument was erected to the memory of these illustrious commanders.

LESSON XLV.

After the death of Montcalm, Chevalier de Levis took command of the French forces. In the spring of the following year, he determined to make a final effort to recapture Quebec. Accordingly he marched from Montreal with 10,000 men. General Murray, the English Governor, moved out of the city, with not more than 3000 troops, to meet him. A battle ensued, in which Murray was defeated with great loss, and compelled to retreat within the walls. The French, encouraged by this victory, prepared to besiege the city; but on the approach of a British fleet, they withdrew. The whole British army, 16,000 strong, under General Amherst, now marched against Montreal. Resistance was useless; and De Vaudreuil, the French Governor, offered to capitulate. To this, General Amherst agreed, and on the 10th of Feb., 1763, Canada was ceded to the British crown by the Treaty of Paris. French rule in America was now ended. The whole country from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the far west, except the islands of Miquelon and Langley, which were reserved by the French as fishing stations, passed into the hands of the British.

CHAPTER VI.

BRITISH RULE IN CANADA.—AMERICAN INVASION.—
CAPTURE OF MONTREAL.—AMERICAN DEFEAT AT
QUEBEC.—SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN.—RE-
VOLUTIONARY WAR ENDED.—PEACE OF VER-
SAILLES.—UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS.—FIRST
ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA.—DIVISION OF THE
PROVINCE INTO UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

LESSON XLVI.

The population of Canada, at the time of the Conquest, was about 80,000, including nearly 8000 Indians. The colonists were allowed the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, and the possession of property belonging to their Church. Pardon was granted to all who had been engaged in the war, and they were to have the same privileges as British subjects. The Indians also, who had fought against the English, were to remain unmolested in the possession of their lands. During the late desolating war, the country had been exhausted; and agriculture and other arts languished. Many of the inhabitants were ruined by the refusal of the French Government to honour the paper-currency issued by Intendant Bigot. This corrupt officer, it is said, defrauded the people to the amount of fifteen million dollars. On his return to France, he was thrown into the Bastille, and afterwards banished.

LESSON XLVII.

The first Governor General of Canada under the British, was General Murray. General Gage was appointed Governor of Montreal, and Col. Burton, of Three Rivers. At Quebec was established a court, which sat twice a week, for the trial of criminals.

About this time, an Indian Chief, named Pontiac, belonging to the Ottawa Tribe, formed a plan for overthrowing the British, and driving them out of the country. He was a warm friend of the French, and had assisted them in all their battles with the English. A simultaneous attack, by separate bodies of Indians, was made on the ten British forts situated between Niagara and Lake Michigan. He captured seven of these; but Niagara, Detroit, and Pittsburg successfully withstood the assailants. At the latter place, Pontiac's forces were routed, and he at last fled the country. He took refuge among a distant tribe of Indians, where he was afterwards killed in a quarrel.

LESSON XLVIII.

In October 1763, George III issued a proclamation abolishing the French laws in Canada, and substituting those of England. In November, Governor Murray called together a new Council. It consisted of the two Lieutenant Governors at Montreal and Three

Rivers, the Chief Justice, the Inspector General, and eight of the most prominent inhabitants. Only one French Canadian was appointed a member; an injustice which afterwards caused much trouble and dissatisfaction. The first news-paper in Canada, the "Quebec Gazette," appeared on the 21st of June 1764. It was published by William Brown and Thomas Gilmore who brought a printing-press from Philadelphia. The first Montreal paper, also called "The Gazette," appeared in 1778. In 1765, a great fire in Montreal destroyed one hundred and eight houses, and three years later a second fire consumed ninety more.

LESSON XLIX.

All the colonial officials were now chosen from the British population, which did not exceed five hundred persons in the whole province. The French Canadians were looked upon with contempt, and frequently treated with great injustice. Governor Murray took their part, and saved them from many indignities. In consequence of this, the English officials in Canada endeavored to injure the Governor General, and have him removed. Complaints were made to the home government, and General Murray was recalled. On his arrival in England, an investigation was held, in which he was cleared of all blame; but he never returned to Canada. In 1766,

the Honorable Guy Carleton was appointed Governor. He also was a friend to the French Canadians, and somewhat relaxed the rigor of the colonial government. His mild administration encouraged the inhabitants, and had a good effect upon the trade and wealth of the country.

LESSON L.

In 1770, Governor Carleton was summoned to England to report on the condition of the colony; M. Cramahe being left in charge during his absence. His report was favorably received, and the British Ministry resolved to ask Parliament to pass such laws as would make the French inhabitants more reconciled to British rule. Accordingly, an act was passed enlarging the boundaries of Canada so as to include Labrador to the east, and the Ohio Valley to the west, and all the country north as far as Hudson Bay. By an act of Parliament, French Canadians were allowed to sit in council and hold other offices; and equal rights were extended to both Protestants and Roman Catholics. Moreover, a council of not less than seventeen, composed of both English and French colonists, was to be appointed to assist the Governor in his administration. It was enacted also that Judges should be selected from colonists who understood the laws of France; and that the French language should be used in courts of justice.

LESSON LI.

Governor Carleton returned to Canada in 1774 and resumed his office. The new laws passed by the English Parliament had quieted Canadian disturbances, and rendered the inhabitants well satisfied under British rule. About this time, the Thirteen British Colonies in the south were beginning to waver in their allegiance to the King. These colonists, by permission of the Home Government, had long enjoyed the right of managing their own affairs, and were now unwilling to submit to the Mother Country. This spirit of rebellion against the Sovereign resulted in a long and bloody war, known as the American Revolution. On September 5th, 1774, the first American Congress met in Philadelphia to adopt measures of resistance. Addresses were sent to the people of Canada, asking their assistance. The appeal was in vain; and in September 1775, the American insurgents determined upon a double invasion of Canada. One army under General Arnold, was sent from Boston, by way of the Kennebec River, to attack Quebec. The other under General Montgomery, who had fought under Wolfe, marched against Montreal.

LESSON LII.

On his way, General Montgomery surprised the important forts at Ticonderoga and Crown

Point, on Lake Champlain, and made prisoners of the garrison. He also took the posts at Isle aux Noix, St. Johns, Chambly and Sorel. The American Congress again issued addresses to the people of Canada, inviting them to join the victorious army; and many of the colonists, both French and British, flocked to its standard. Governor Carleton, who could only muster a small force of French militia, besides his 800 British troops, was now in Montreal. On the 17th of September, Montgomery sent Colonel Ethan Allen, one of the commanding officers, with a detachment, to surprise and capture the city; but his troops were defeated, and Allen himself being captured, was sent to England in irons. Montgomery at once moved his army to the attack. Governor Carleton, seeing that further resistance would be useless, quietly withdrew his troops by night and retreated toward Quebec. The Americans immediately took possession of Montreal.

LESSON LIII.

Meanwhile, Colonel Benedict Arnold set out from Maine with 1000 men. After ascending the Kennebec River, he marched through the forests towards Quebec. His men suffered untold hardships through want of food and sufficient clothing, and were obliged to eat dog's flesh, and the leather of their cartouche boxes. Arnold reached Point Levis, opposite Quebec, on the 9th of November, and during

the night of the 13th he crossed the river, landing at Wolfe's cove; but his approach was already known to Colonel McLeod, the vigilant commander, and he failed in surprising the city. He then marched up the north shore of the river to Point aux Trembles, to await the arrival of Montgomery from Montreal. Their united forces, amounting to nearly 2000 men, again marched against Quebec, now to be assaulted for the fifth time. The forces of Governor Carleton amounted to no more than 1800 men, composed of regulars, armed seamen and Canadian militia. The Governor, however, refused Montgomery's summons to surrender. The American commander at length determined upon a night-attack, and issued orders to prepare for storming the city.

LESSON LIV.

Before dawn on the morning of the 31st of December, 1775, the assault began. The besieging army was formed into two divisions; one, under Colonel Arnold, advanced on the east side of the city, while Montgomery led the other on the southern side. The British were prepared, and Montgomery's troops were mowed down by a tremendous fire of grape-shot. He himself was killed, and his division forced to retreat. On the other side, Colonel Arnold's division was attacked in the rear by a detachment from the city, and 400 of his men were compelled to surrender.

Arnold, having received a severe wound, had quitted the field. The Americans had about 100 killed and wounded, while the loss of the British was less than twenty. Arnold was now appointed to the chief command in Canada; and he kept up the siege, during the winter, at a distance of three miles from the city. Having, however, lost many men by disease, he fell back, in May, 1776, to Three Rivers. He was closely pursued by Governor Carleton and compelled to abandon his stores and artillery, which fell into the hands of the British.

LESSON LV.

In the mean time, Congress was not idle. It sent additional forces to Canada in June, 1776, and again issued friendly addresses to the Canadian people. But the inhabitants were now beginning to regard the Americans as enemies rather than friends, and refused to listen to their appeals. Efforts were also made to induce the Iroquois to forsake the British, but without success. Under their chief, Thayendinega, or Joseph Brant, they remained faithful to the English, and fought with them through the whole war. About this time a fleet, having on board nearly 8000 German and English troops, under the command of General Burgoyne, arrived in Canada. Colonel Fraser, with a detachment of 1800 men, was at once sent forward to

Three Rivers. Here he defeated the American forces and compelled them to evacuate the province. General Burgoyne pushed on in pursuit, and captured Crown Point and Ticonderoga; but afterwards, coming upon the army of General Gates near Saratoga, he met with a severe defeat, and was obliged to surrender, with 6000 men, in October 1777. In the following year, Sir Guy Carleton returned to England, and was succeeded by General Haldimand.

LESSON LVI.

The war of the American Revolution was now drawing to a close. In October, 1778, Lord Cornwallis, with an army of seven thousand British, surrendered at Yorktown, in Virginia, to General Washington, at the head of 12,000 Americans and French. At the Peace of Versailles, Jan 20th, 1783, the independence of the Thirteen United States was recognized, and thus the long contest between Great Britain and her colonies was ended. By this treaty, the boundaries of Canada were changed, so that Quebec and Montreal were within a short distance of the frontier; Lake Champlain and Detroit passed out of the hands of the British. During the late war, no less than 25,000 people, loyal to Great Britain, were obliged to leave their comfortable homes in the states, and flee for refuge to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Bruns-

wick, and the West Indies. The Iroquois Indians, also, were compelled to leave their encampments and hunting grounds in New York, and accept a home in Upper Canada, which the British government freely gave them.

LESSON LVII.

The American colonists who, at the close of the war, fled from the states and remained true to Great Britain, were called the United Empire Loyalists. As an acknowledgement of their services and devoted loyalty, about 16,000,000 dollars were distributed among them as a compensation for their losses. Each one also received a free gift of land in Upper Canada, together with farming implements, subsistence for two years, and a promise of 200 acres of free land to be given to each of their children on attaining the age of 21 years. Most of them lived to old age, respected and honored by the community. At the same time a large number of discharged soldiers received extensive grants of land, and with their families, settled in the neighborhood of Prescott, around the Bay of Quinte, and along the shores of Lake Ontario. In 1783, the population of Canada was about 125,000, of whom 10,000 or 12,000 were United Empire Loyalists. In 1784, the Iroquois Indians received grants of land, and were established on the banks of the Grand

River; between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and also upon the River Thames.

LESSON LVIII.

In 1785, Governor Haldimand returned to England, and Henry Hamilton, a prominent member of the council, directed the government. In the following year, Hamilton was superseded by Colonel Hope, who held power until the 23rd of October, 1786. On that day, General Carleton, lately raised to the peerage as Lord Dorchester, arrived at Quebec as Governor General. In 1787, the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV, visited Canada, while in command of the PEGASUS, an eighty four gun ship. The province of Canada was now advancing in prosperity; but the inhabitants, on account of the dissimilarity of British and French habits and laws, desired separate governments. Accordingly, in 1791, after much discussion in Parliament, the Province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. By this act, it was provided that a Legislative Council and Assembly should be established in each province. The Council was to be composed of life-members appointed by the king: in Upper Canada of seven, and in Lower Canada of fifteen gentlemen. The Governor General was to divide the two provinces into electoral districts which were to return representatives to the Assembly. In Upper Canada the members of

the Assembly were not to be less than sixteen; in Lower Canada not less than fifty.

CHAPTER VI.

COL. SIMCOE, FIRST LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.—FRANCIS GORE, ESQ.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—SIR. ISAAC BROCK.—WAR OF 1812. BATTLE OF QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.—DEATH OF GEN. BROCK.—CAPTURE OF OGDENSBURG.—BATTLE OF YORK.—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.—BATTLE OF MORAVIANTOWN.—DEATH OF TECUMSEH.—BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY.—BATTLE OF CHRYSLER'S FARM.—LUNDY'S LANE. CLOSE OF THE WAR.—TREATY OF GHENT.

LESSON LIX.

On December 17th, 1792, the first Parliament of Lower Canada was opened at Quebec by Lieutenant Governor Clark, in the absence of Lord Dorchester. The Legislative Assembly consisted of fifty members, and the Council of fifteen. On the same day, Colonel Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, opened the Parliament at Newark, (now Niagara.) It consisted of sixteen members in the Legislative Assembly, and seven in the Council. At this latter Parliament, an act was passed for building gaols and court-houses in the province. The English laws and trial by jury were also in-

roduced during the session. In this year, the Duke of Kent, (father of the Queen,) visited Canada in command of the Royal Fusiliers. Simcoe gave to the Thames River its name, and selected on it a site for a town which he called London. He desired it to be the future capital of the province, because Newark was too near the frontier; but Lord Dorchester was in favor of Kingston. They finally agreed upon York (Toronto) which became the capital in 1796.

LESSON LX.

In 1793, slavery was abolished in Upper Canada. About the same time, the first newspaper in this Province was published at Newark. In 1796, Governor Simcoe was appointed governor of St. Domingo; and the Hon. P. Russel, President of the Council, became, for a time, his successor. By him the second session of Parliament was held at York, which was at this time inhabited by only twelve families. Next year President Russel was superseded by General Hunter, as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. The "Upper Canada Gazette" was begun at York about the year 1800. Governor Hunter died at Quebec on the 21st of August, 1805, and was there buried in the English Cathedral. The Hon. A. Grant, President of the Council, directed the government for a year until the appointment of Governor Francis Gore. During his rule, public schools were established

in every district of the Province, and parliament granted money to pay the salaries of Grammar School Masters. The census of Upper Canada was first accurately taken in 1811, showing the population to be 77,000.

LESSON LXI.

In 1792, a monthly mail was established between Quebec and New York. In 1795, the harvest in Lower Canada was so scanty that Lord Dorchester prohibited the exportation of grain from the Province. In July 1796, the Governor sailed for home; and the following year General Prescott was appointed to succeed him. In 1799, Prescott was replaced by Sir Robert Shore Milnes as Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada. At this time, a weekly mail passed between Montreal and the States. In 1803, slavery was declared to be inconsistent with the laws of the Province; and all the negroes, over 300 in number, consequently received their freedom. In 1793, the Rev. Dr. Jacob Mountain was appointed the first Protestant Bishop of Quebec. The home government were anxious to establish a church in Canada, and in the year 1804, the first English Cathedral was built in Quebec on the ruins of the Recollet church. About this time, Parliament passed an act to establish free schools throughout the parishes of Lower Canada, which were to be supported by the funds of the Jesuits. Acts were also passed

for the better regulation of pilots and shipping, and to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence from Montreal to the Gulf.

LESSON LXXII.

In October, 1807, Sir James Craig arrived in Canada as Governor General. He was an able military officer, and was therefore sent out in anticipation of a war with the United States. The first steamboat on the St. Lawrence River was seen in 1809. It was built by John Molson, a merchant of Montreal, and called the *Accommodation*. The second Canadian steamboat, named the *Swiftsure*, was also built by Molson, and made her first passage from Montreal to Quebec on the 4th of May, 1813. Governor Craig, on account of failing health, returned to England, and was replaced by Sir George Prevost as Governor General of British North America. At the same time, Major General Sir Isaac Brock, the hero of Upper Canada, succeeded Lieutenant-Governor Francis Gore. The relations between England and the States were now becoming more unfriendly, and war was imminent. A military bill was passed in parliament, authorizing the Governor to call out two thousand unmarried men from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, to serve in the army. To this call the Canadians responded with promptness; showing their loyalty and devotion to the British crown. Large sums of

money were also granted for drilling the militia, and for placing the country in a proper state of defence.

LESSON LXIII.

In June 1812, war was declared between England and the United States. Governor Prevost set out at once to examine and strengthen the frontier. All American citizens living in Canada were notified to leave the Province in fourteen days, and no vessels were permitted to leave the ports. The Governor also issued appeals to the inhabitants to unite in the defence of their country. In order to secure the assistance of the Roman Catholics, he agreed to restore to their church the rights it had enjoyed before the conquest.

At this time, Lower Canada contained a population of about 200,000, and Upper Canada, 80,000. The regular forces in the colony amounted to only 4500 men, of whom no more than 1450 defended the Upper Province. But the United Empire Loyalists, in large numbers, came promptly forward and offered their services to General Brock. In Lower Canada four battalions of militia were raised, and one regiment of Canadian Voltigeurs.

LESSON LXIV.

Canada was first invaded on the 12th July, by General Hull, who crossed the Detroit

river with 2500 men, and took possession of Sandwich. He there issued a proclamation inviting the assistance of the colonists, and immediately advanced to attack Amherstburg. Here he was promptly met by General Brock with 300 regular troops, 400 militia, and 600 Indians under the brave Tecumseh. Hull retreated across the river to Detroit, where, on the 16th, he was attacked by the Canadian army, and, after a short resistance, compelled to surrender. Thirty three pieces of cannon were captured, and Hull, and his whole army of 2500 men, were sent to Montreal as prisoners of war. Meanwhile, the British had gained another success in the West. On the 17th July, Captain Roberts, under the direction of General Brock, advanced from St. Joseph's and captured the American Fort Machilimakinac (or Mackinac), situated on an island lying in the strait between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan.

LESSON LXV.

The Americans now determined to make a great effort upon the Niagara frontier. Early in October, more than 6000 troops, under the command of Colonel Van Rensselaer, were collected on the bank of the river, for the purpose of invading Canada. On the 13th, the American Commander sent over a detachment of 1000 men, who attacked the British

position at Queelston. He then crossed in person with a reinforcement, and his troops gained the heights. But General Brock advanced hastily with a small force, and endeavored to retake this position from the Americans. While cheering on his men to the attack, he was unfortunately struck by a shot and killed. His Aide-de-camp, Colonel Macdonnell, was also shot down. The British troops became discouraged and retreated; but in the afternoon, a body of 800 men, under General Sheaffe, came to their rescue. The attack was resumed; and after half-an-hour's fighting, nearly 1000 Americans surrendered. The British loss was 70 men, while the enemy lost 400 killed and wounded. Upper Canada deeply mourned Sir Isaac Brock, and erected a monument to his memory.

LESSON LXVI.

In November, the American General Smyth, with 4500 men, attempted to cross the Niagara river above the falls, but was driven back with loss. The British were also successful at Ogdensburg: Captain McDonnell crossed the St. Lawrence on the ice; attacked and drove out the garrison, and took some cannon and a quantity of stores. In the same month, General Dearborn advanced from Lake Champlain, but was met and defeated by Colonel de Salaberry. At sea, however, the Americans were more successful. With larger ships, carrying

more guns and men, they captured several British vessels; but on land, they were driven back at all points. In January, 1813, the British Colonel Proctor defeated the Americans near Detroit, and captured their leader, General Wilkinson, with 500 men. In the meantime, the enemy had prepared a fleet at Sackett's Harbor, under the command of Commodore Chauncey. In April, General Dearborn embarked a force of 2000 troops in this fleet, and sailed to York. The capital was held by General Sheaffe with only 600 men. The Americans, after landing, advanced to the attack, and the British were obliged to abandon the town. Two hundred of the latter surrendered as prisoners of war, and the artillery and stores fell into the hands of the invaders.

LESSON LXVII.

General Sheaffe was censured for this defeat, and before long he was superseded by General de Rottenburg. In May, Commodore Chauncey and General Dearborn attacked Fort George at the mouth of Niagara river. This Fort was gallantly defended by General Vincent with 1000 regulars and 300 militia, but he was compelled to fall back upon Queenston. Vincent then called in the garrisons at Chippewa and Fort Erie, and, after destroying those places, he retired to Burlington Heights. General Dearborn immediately sent forward

Generals Chandler and Winder to destroy the British army collected at that place; but they were unsuccessful, and retreated in disorder, with a loss of two generals and 116 men prisoners. About this time, Sir James Yeo arrived from England with a reinforcement of several naval officers and 450 seaman. Yeo and Governor Prevost at once proceeded to Kingston to prepare the fleet for action. It was now determined to make an attack upon Sackett's Harbour, while the American fleet was absent at the west end of the lake. Accordingly, on the 27th of May, the British squadron of seven vessels, having on board 1000 men under the Governor General, left Kingston and steered across the lake. But the expedition was a shameful failure, and the fleet returned to Kingston without having accomplished anything except the destruction of a few houses.

LESSON LXVIII.

Another attempt was now made by the Americans to capture Detroit, and regain the Michigan territory. General Harrison had advanced to the Miami rapids, and was awaiting reinforcements. The British General Proctor, with over 2000 regulars, militia and Indians, proceeded to attack the enemy; but the American General, having entrenched his army, was able to maintain his ground. The

British, however, fell upon the reinforcement which was marching to join Harrison, and took 500 prisoners. This loss crippled the Republicans, and saved Detroit from all present danger. The British were also victorious on Lake Champlain. Two vessels of the enemy were taken at Isle aux Noix, and the magazine destroyed at Plattsburg. But the tide of victory was now turned; and our troops were to meet with some severe defeats. On the 10th of September, a squadron of nine vessels under Commodore Perry attacked the British fleet on Lake Erie, under Captain Barclay, and captured every vessel. In this engagement the American loss was twenty-six killed and ninety-six wounded; while the British lost all their officers and one third of the crews either killed or wounded.

LESSON LXIX.

In September, 1813, General Harrison with a reinforcement of mounted riflemen from Kentucky, attacked Detroit. General Proctor was driven out, and compelled to cross the Detroit river. He retreated up the Thames, but was so closely pressed by the Americans, that he was obliged to turn and fight. A stand was made at Moravian Town with 800 British, and 500 Indians under the brave Tecumseh; but resistance was useless. Tecumseh was killed, Proctor fled, and his

army retreated in confusion to Burlington Heights.

The Americans, encouraged by their success, now formed a plan against Montreal. One army of 6000 men under General Hampton was to march from Lake Champlain, and another, 8800 strong, under General Wilkinson, was to sail from Sackett's Harbour. Hampton pushed forward, on the 26th of October, toward Montreal. At Chateauguay, he was met by a body of 1000 Canadian Militia under Colonel Salaberry, who checked his advance. A battle followed, in which Hampton's forces were defeated and compelled to retreat towards Plattsburg.

LESSON LXX.

Wilkinson's force now entered the St. Lawrence, and sailed down the river. At Williamsburg, a detachment of 2000 men was landed to disperse the Canadians who harassed their passage. The Americans were led by General Boyd; while the British forces, numbering only 1000 men, were under the command of General Morrison. On the 11th of November, the battle of Chrysler's Farm was fought in an open field. The Americans commenced the attack, but after two hours hard fighting, they were compelled to seek their boats and cross to the south side of the river. The British loss was 22 killed, and 106 wounded and missing; while that of the en-

emy was 102 killed, and 236 wounded. Hampton and Wilkinson's armies were thus defeated and disheartened by the bravery of the British and Canadian forces at Chateauguay and Chrysler's Farm. General Wilkinson proceeded down the river in his boats toward Montreal, but hearing of Hampton's retreat, he abandoned his designs against that city, and retired to Plattsburg. Thus ended the invasion of Lower Canada, and the campaign of 1813.

LESSON LXXI.

The campaign of 1814 opened on the 31st of March at La Colle Mill, eight miles from the foot of Lake Champlain. Here Colonel Williams with 1500 British was attacked by General Wilkinson with 4000 troops. The Americans were defeated and driven back to Plattsburg. In May, the fort at Oswego was taken by the British General Drummond; but this success was followed by a defeat at Sackett's Harbour. Fort Erie was also taken by the Americans. At Chippewa, in July, a battle was fought between General Riall with 2400 troops, and General Brown at the head of 4000 Republicans. The British fought bravely; but were compelled to retreat toward Burlington Heights. After this, on the 25th of July, General Riall, having been reinforced by General Drummond with 800 troops from

York, advanced upon the Americans at Lundy's Lane near Niagara. The battle commenced at 5 o'clock p. m., and continued until half-past 11. At midnight the enemy gave up the contest, and retreated to Fort Erie. The Americans lost 1,200 killed, wounded, and prisoners; while the loss of the British was 900, including General Riall, who was captured. This was the hardest fought battle in the whole campaign.

LESSON LXXII.

On the 15th of August, General Drummond attempted to retake Fort Erie, but failed. In September, the besieged garrison, under Gen. Brown, sallied from the fort and obliged General Drummond to retreat towards Hamilton. Shortly after, the British General was joined by a reinforcement of newly-arrived troops from England, and again marched upon Fort Erie. This time he was successful; and the Americans, on the 5th of November, were compelled to evacuate the fort and retire across Niagara. This was the last act of the war. Peace was restored by the Treaty of Ghent, which was signed on the 24th of December, 1814. At the close of the war, which lasted three years, Upper and Lower Canada were very much exhausted. During the contest, however, the colonists gave the strongest proofs of their loyalty to England. Party spirit was hushed; and all political parties

joined in a firm determination to defend the honor of the country's flag in Canada. The militia were now disbanded, and a pension of £6 per annum was voted to each man disabled by service. Small sums of money were also granted to the officers, and to the widows and orphans of those killed in the war.

CHAPTER VIII

PROGRESS IN CANADA AFTER THE WAR.—
 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—EDUCATION.—
 CHOLERA.—INCORPORATION OF MONTREAL
 AND QUEBEC.—REBELLION IN LOWER CAN-
 ADA.—REBELLION IN UPPER CANADA.—
 THE CAROLINE.—RE-UNION OF THE PRO-
 VINCES.

LESSON LXXIII.

In 1815, a sum of £20 000 was granted for opening a canal from Montreal to Lachine. In the Upper Canadian Parliament, £1700 was voted for the erection of a monument on Queenston Heights to the memory of General Brock. In April, Governor Prevost departed for England, and was succeeded by Sir George Drummond. The latter remained in Canada only one year, and, in May, 1816, was replaced by Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, who had been Governor of Nova Scotia. In the same year,

common schools were established in Upper Canada, and £6000 was set apart for their support by Parliament. The first bank in Canada was opened in Montreal in 1817. The failing health of Governor Sherbrooke induced him to resign, and in 1818 he was relieved by the Duke of Richmond. The new Governor arrived in July, and was received with great satisfaction on account of his high rank. He brought with him his son-in-law, Sir Peregrine Maitland, who had been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. In the following summer, after a tour through the province, his Grace was seized with an attack of hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a tame fox, and died on the 27th of August.

LESSON LXXIV.

The country was now making progress in many directions. Emigration was encouraged, and thousands of people came from England, Ireland, and Scotland to seek homes in the Dominion; wild lands were surveyed; canals and roads were laid out, and money voted by Parliament for their completion; steamboats were employed to navigate the lakes and rivers; education was encouraged, and religious liberty enjoyed by the people of all denominations. In 1824, the Welland Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario was begun, having been projected by the Hon. William Merritt in 1818.

After the death of the Duke of Richmond, the Hon. James Monk became Governor of Lower Canada. He remained in that position a year, and was superseded by the Earl of Dalhousie, who arrived in June, 1820. In July, 1821, the Lachine Canal was commenced by a Canadian Company, and the building of the Rideau Canal between Kingston and Ottawa was contemplated. The lumber trade was now increasing, and hundreds of ships were employed in exporting Canadian wood to Great Britain. In consequence of this extensive traffic, settlements were rapidly springing up on the Ottawa river and in other remote regions of the province.

LESSON LXXV.

In 1824, an immense flat bottomed ship, named the *Columbus*, was launched at the Island of Orleans, and sailed to England with a load of timber. The next year a still larger vessel, the *Baron Renfrew*, was launched at the same place, and sailed with a cargo of lumber. These two vessels are the largest, except the *Vanderbilt* and the *Great Eastern*, that have ever crossed the Atlantic. Shortly after, Dalhousie sailed for England, leaving the charge of the government in the hands of Sir F. N. Burton. The census of 1824 gave the population of Lower Canada as four hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and

thirty. In this year also, the University of McGill College was established in Montreal. In 1826, subscriptions were made for the erection of a monument to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm; and the pillar now standing at Quebec was finished the next year. At the same time, work on the Rideau Canal was commenced at the expense of the Imperial treasury. The Earl of Dalhousie was now promoted to the military command of India, and Sir James Kempt was sent from Nova Scotia to succeed him. In 1830, Kempt returned to England, and was replaced by Lord Aylmer.

LESSON LXXVI.

Unfriendly feeling had now arisen between the Canadas, on account of the proportion of import duties claimed by Upper Canada. The population of this province had rapidly increased; and one-fifth only of the whole revenue was deemed an unfair allowance. The dispute was referred to the Home authorities, who, to settle all differences, proposed a union of the two Provinces. But this was unanimously opposed both by the Parliament and people of Lower Canada. Troubles had also arisen in Lower Canada between the Governor and the Legislative Assembly respecting the public money. The latter claimed that they should have the management of all revenues arising from import duties, sales of land, timber,

&c., while the Governor insisted that this right belonged to himself as the representative of the Crown. For four years no progress had been made in settling these difficulties. In 1828, discontent had become so great, that 87,000 of the inhabitants petitioned the King, complaining of the conduct of successive Governors, and urging the claims of the Assembly. The petition was referred to a Committee of the British House, who recommended that the receipt and expenditure of the whole public revenue should be placed under the superintendence of the Canadian Assembly. This suggestion gave great satisfaction to the Lower Canadians.

LESSON LXXVII.

In January, 1831, Governor Aylmer opened the Lower Canadian Parliament, which was composed of sixty French-Canadians and twenty-four English-speaking members. In his speech, the Governor said that the British Government would pass an Act giving the management of all the Provincial revenue into the care of the Assembly ; reserving to the Crown all money arising from the sale of lands, the cutting of timber, and other minor sources. But the Assembly would listen to nothing less than a surrender of the whole revenue into their hands. Many of the members became greatly excited, and even threatened to rebel and join the neighboring republic

if the Government refused their claims. The British population, satisfied with the liberal concessions of the Home Government, sided with the executive ; while the French-Canadians supported the Assembly. During the next year a serious riot occurred at the Montreal elections, when the military were called out and fired into the crowd, killing three persons and wounding two others. The excitement became intense, and the whole blame was laid by the French-Canadians upon the Governor and his Council. During the summer, the first Asiatic cholera broke out with fearful violence, and in a short time spread over the whole of Canada.

LESSON LXXVIII.

The English Ministry, in order to pacify the Lower Canadians, continued to make concessions. Lord Aylmer, at the opening of Parliament in 1833, endeavored to calm the excited feelings of the opposition, but without success. The Assembly refused to grant supplies, and 155,000 dollars had to be paid out of the military fund to carry on the Government. In this year, difficulties again arose between Upper and Lower Canada, respecting the division of revenues ; and in consequence, a proposition was made for uniting Montreal to the Western Province. But this was refused by the Assembly of Lower Canada. The cities of Quebec and Montreal were incor-

porated in this year, and the first election of Mayors took place. Organizations were formed in these cities, which repudiated all interference of the British Government in the local affairs of Canada. In 1834, the Asiatic cholera again ravaged the Upper and Lower Provinces with more disastrous effects than before. The last Parliament of Lower Canada met in Feb. 1835. The Hon. L. J. Papineau was elected Speaker; and the members stated their wants to Governor Aylmer, insisting that the Legislative Council should be henceforth elected by the people. A petition was also drawn up and sent to the King, complaining of the arbitrary conduct of the Governor.

LESSON LXXIX.

In 1835, Lord Aylmer was succeeded by the Earl of Gosford. The new Governor was instructed by the Home Government to conciliate the French party, and to allow the Assembly's claim to the control of the entire revenue; but, on the other hand, an Elective Legislative Council was to be refused, as well as the surrendering of Crown Lands. These terms were rejected by the Assembly, and it was now plainly seen that a compromise was impossible. The members of the Lower House again refused to vote supplies; the Legislative Council, indignant at the attempt to overthrow it, rejected every bill sent up from the Assembly, and the Governor soon after prorogued

Parliament. Thus, political excitement rose to an extreme height, and an armed collision was expected. In 1836, Gosford was instructed to make a final effort to pacify the Assembly, and secure supplies for carrying on the Government. Accordingly, Parliament was assembled in September ; but the members remained firm, and refused to do anything until their claims were acceded to by the British Government. This was the last effort made to settle the difficulties between the Assembly and the Executive, and Lord Gosford with deep regret prorogued the House.

LESSON LXXX.

The Rebellion was now begun. In June 1837, meetings were held in Lower Canada, in which it was resolved to separate from the mother country. Papineau, Speaker of the late House of Assembly, took the lead of affairs, and proceeded to organize and drill an armed force. This example soon spread to other counties ; and in some parts of the Province, British authority was entirely disregarded. Governor Gosford now applied to Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia, for two regiments, and also to Sir F. B. Head for some of his Upper Canadian troops. The first skirmish occurred at Montreal. The " Sons of Liberty " were put to flight, but no lives were lost. The Government now issued warrants for the arrest of Papineau and other

leaders in the rebellion. Nine were soon taken, but the master-spirit escaped. Papi-neau and others had escaped to St. Dennis and St. Charles on the Richelieu, and, in November, Sir John Colborne, Commander-in-Chief, sent Colonels Gore and Wetheral, with detachments of troops, to attack these villages. Gore met with such resistance at St. Dennis, that he was forced to retreat, after he had lost six men killed and ten wounded. But Wetheral succeeded upon St. Charles, and drove out the rebels, who lost 300 of their number. In December, Gore took possession of St. Dennis without opposition, as a panic had spread among the disloyal inhabitants, and their leaders had already fled to the neighboring Republic. Thus, in a short time the rebellion was quelled in Lower Canada.

LESSON LXXXI.

Turning to Upper Canada, we find the same troubles which had caused the rebellion in the Lower Province. In 1829 the inhabitants of Toronto presented a petition to the Home Government, praying that the control of the judges might be taken from the Executive, and that a local Government might be granted to the country. In 1830, the members of the Assembly asserted their right to manage the whole Provincial revenue ; and in the following year this right was granted. In 1832, W. L. Mackenzie was sent to England with a

petition from 24,500 colonists, asking, among other things, that the Legislative Council be made elective.

Governor Colborne was superseded at his own request in 1835, and was succeeded by Sir Francis Bond Head. While at New York, on his way home, Colborne received despatches appointing him Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces, and he returned to take charge of the troops in Lower Canada. Governor Head was not popular in the Upper Province. The House of Assembly sent an address to the King, charging the Governor with want of candour and truth ; that he disregarded the will of the people, and that he appointed to the chief offices men who had no sympathy with a large number of the colonists. Difficulties increased, until, for the first time in Upper Canada, the supplies were stopped in 1836.

LESSON LXXXII.

At the beginning of 1837, Mackenzie was holding disloyal meetings, and keeping up a correspondence with the malcontents in Lower Canada. It was about this time that the troops were sent down to quell the insurrection in Lower Canada, and the Western Province was left unprotected. Mackenzie resolved to take advantage of this ; to march upon the capital, sieze it, and afterwards proclaim a Republic. The rebels assembled near Toronto, and made an attempt to capture the

city ; but they were routed at Montgomery's tavern by a militia force under Col. McNab. Mackenzie and other leaders fled to the States. In the London district there was another attempt at insurrection, but Col. McNab, who had marched thither, dispersed the rebels. But there was now danger from another direction. Mackenzie had collected a number of men at Buffalo, and with these he was about to invade Canada. Van Rensselaer was placed in command of the force. He took possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara river, and fortified it. Here, volunteers were invited from Canada and the United States, and the number soon amounted to 1,000 men. Col. McNab now arrived at Chippewa with 2,500 militia who were prepared to resist any attempt at landing. The steamboat *Caroline* was employed by the rebels in conveying stores and troops to the island.

LESSON LXXXIII.

On the 28th of December, Col. McNab instructed Lieutenant Drew to select a crew and attempt to capture the *Caroline*. The Lieutenant found the vessel on the American side of the river, and immediately boarded her, although fired upon by her guards. Five of the guards were killed, while Drew lost none killed, and only three wounded. Finding it impossible to tow the boat to the Canadian side,

on account of the strength of the current, she was set on fire in mid-stream, and allowed to drift over the Falls. At this time General Scott was sent by the American Government to prevent men and supplies from reaching Navy Island from the American side. In consequence of this, Van Rensselaer evacuated his position in January 1838. Various bands of men were collected at Detroit, Sandusky, and Watertown, to invade Canada, but all their efforts were in vain.

In March, 1838, Sir F. B. Head was recalled, and Sir George Arthur appointed Governor in his stead. Five hundred prisoners were now in the gaols at Hamilton and Toronto. Two leaders were executed, others were sent to the Penitentiary at Kingston, while some were released. On the night of the 29th of May, the steamer *Sir Robert Peel*, while on her way from Prescott up the river, was plundered and burned by a gang of disguised men under a noted desperado, named Bill Johnson.

LESSON LXXXIV.

A final invasion of Upper Canada was attempted in October, 1838. One body of invaders landed at Prescott, and took shelter in a stone windmill. Here they were attacked by the Canadians, and after a long struggle they surrendered. In this fight, the "patriots" lost more than forty killed, and the Canadians

thirteen. At the same time, another body of rebels crossed the Detroit river, took Windsor, burned a steamer, and murdered two men. They then proceeded toward Sandwich, but were met by Colonel Prince, with a detachment of militia, who attacked and scattered them, killing twenty one, and taking four prisoners, whom he ordered to be shot as soon as brought to his camp. Courts-martial were now held at Kingston and London. The chief prisoners were hanged ; some, on account of their youth, were permitted to return home, while more than 150 were transported to the penal settlements of New South Wales. Ten men were executed at Kingston for the attack at the Windmill ; while three suffered death at London for the depredations and murders committed at Windsor. The exiled rebels were allowed to return about five years after this, on account of the intercession of the Assembly. Thus ended the "Canadian Rebellion."

LESSON LXXXV.

In Lower Canada, Lord Gosford was recalled in 1838, and Sir John Colborne appointed his successor. Martial law, which had prevailed during the rebellion, was discontinued in May ; and in the same month arrived the Earl of Durham as Governor-General. He had been sent to inquire into the state of affairs in the two Provinces, and report to the British Parliament. The Earl wished to be-

gin his government by acts of peace and good-will. He proclaimed a pardon to all who had engaged in the rebellion, except eighty of the ringleaders, who were banished to the Bermudas. He also made a tour through the Canadas and did much to restore tranquility to the country. In his able report to the Home Government, he proposed that the two Provinces should be united in one Government. This proposition was afterwards adopted. All lovers of our country must honor the Earl of Durham as the originator of good government in Canada. In November, 1838, the Earl desired his recall, and he was succeeded by Sir John Colborne as Governor-General. On the day of Lord Durham's departure, a second rebellion broke out in Lower Canada. After several skirmishes, Governor Colborne attacked the rebels under Robert Nelson, at Napiersville, and completely scattered them. The rebels were also defeated at Beauharnois by the Glengarry men. This was the end of the second Lower Canadian Rebellion, which lasted seven days. Twelve of the leaders were hanged.

LESSON LXXXVI.

In October, 1839, Mr. Charles Poulett Thompson arrived at Quebec as Governor-General. He was a gentleman of great ability, and was sent out to procure the consent of Upper and Lower Canada to a union. Sir John Colborne

who had requested his own recall, immediately sailed for England, where he was honorably received, and elevated to the peerage as Lord Seaton. Meanwhile, Mr. Thompson convoked the special council, and explained the wishes of the British Government concerning the union of the Canadas. The Council at once passed a resolution giving their consent. The Governor then proceeded to Upper Canada. Arriving at Toronto, he opened Parliament, and endeavored to gain its consent also to the proposed union. A Union Bill was accordingly introduced, which passed both Houses in January, 1840. The Bill was afterwards sanctioned by the Queen, and on July 23rd, 1840, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united under one Government. For the judicious manner in which Mr. Thompson had brought the Provinces to consent to the union, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Sydenham of Kent and Toronto. In this year, Queen's College, Kingston, was founded, and Victoria College, at Cobourg, incorporated as a University.

CHAPTER IX.

KINGSTON THE CAPITAL.—LORD SYDENHAM GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—MONTREAL BECOMES THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—FIRES IN QUEBEC.—EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.—IMMIGRATION.—LORD ELGIN.—RIOTS.—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT CHANGED TO TORONTO AND QUEBEC ALTERNATELY.—FIRES IN MONTREAL.—RAILWAYS.—OTTAWA THE PERMANENT CAPITAL.—ATLANTIC CABLE.—VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.—VICTORIA BRIDGE.—FENIAN INVASION.—CONFEDERATION.

LESSON LXXXVII.

Under the new government, Kingston was selected as the capital in 1841, and there Lord Sydenham took up his residence. In this year, the Lieutenant-Governorships ceased; and the Governor-General became the sole representative of the Queen in Canada. The elections to the new Legislature were held in March, and the first united Parliament of the Province was opened in June 1841. On the 4th of September, the Governor-General was severely injured by a fall from his horse, and died on the 19th of the same month. He was buried in Kingston in compliance with his request. The news of his death was received with deep grief throughout Canada. By his wisdom he had introduced measures for the extension of education, the regulation of the currency, and for the improvement of trade and commerce. Sydenham's successor, Sir

Charles Bagot, arrived at the capital in January, 1842. Ill health, however, compelled him to resign his office, and he was about to return to England, when he died at Kingston in May of the following year. Sir Charles Metcalfe, who had distinguished himself as Governor in India and in Jamaica, succeeded Sir Charles Bagot. In 1844, the seat of Government was changed to Montreal, where the Governor-General took up his residence during the summer. In this year Mr. George Brown commenced the publication of the *Toronto Globe*.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

In 1845, a large portion of Quebec was destroyed by two extensive fires in May and June, by which 24,000 people were deprived of their homes. Great Britain subscribed £100,000 sterling to the relief of the sufferers, while Canada nobly contributed £35,000 currency in addition. Bad health compelled Lord Metcalfe to resign his office in November of this year, when the Earl of Cathcart, commander of the forces in Canada, was appointed Administrator. About this time, the Ministry proposed to pay all losses incurred during the rebellion in Upper Canada, by the fund arising from tavern and other licenses. This was agreed to by the French-Canadian party, on condition that like losses in Lower Canada should also be paid. Accordingly, Parliament

granted £9,586 in part payment of Lower Canadian losses. In 1846, common schools were extensively established throughout the country, and the present educational system introduced, chiefly through the creditable exertions of the Chief Superintendent, Dr. Ryerson. On the 30th of January, 1847, the Earl of Elgin, the successor of Lord Metcalfe, arrived at Montreal. During this year, the famine and fever, which had spread over Ireland and Scotland, drove multitudes to seek a home in Canada. So great was the immigration, that up to August, 70,000 people had arrived at Quebec.

LESSON LXXXIX.

Parliament was again convened in January, 1849, and Mr. Lafontaine introduced a bill to pay the balance of Lower-Canadian Rebellion-Losses. A stormy debate followed. The opposition contended that if the bill passed, rebels as well as Loyalists would be paid for their losses; and that it would be unjust to compel Upper Canada to pay any proportion whatsoever. Excitement increased, and the old feeling between the French and English races again broke out with much bitterness. Nevertheless, the Bill was carried in the Assembly by 48 to 32, and having passed the Upper House, it was assented to by Lord Elgin on April 26th, 1849. On leaving the Parliament House, the Governor was insulted

by the crowd ; and in the evening, a disorderly mob set fire to this building, which, with the valuable library, was completely destroyed. Rioting was carried on in the city, and several Reform members were maltreated, and their houses injured. Finally, the militia were called out, and fired upon the mob, killing one man. In consequence of these disgraceful occurrences, Lord Elgin tendered his resignation to the Queen ; but the Home Government approved of his conduct, and requested him to continue in office. To this he consented ; and in a short time, tranquility was restored. Addresses now came pouring in from all quarters upon the Governor-General, expressing confidence in his Administration, and regret for the scenes he had witnessed.

LESSON XC.

In consequence of the late riots, it was resolved to remove the seat of Government from Montreal, and for the next two years to meet in Toronto (its name had been changed from York in 1834). After this, Parliament met alternately at Toronto and Quebec every four years. In 1851, railways began to be constructed. The first lines constructed were the Great Western, the Northern, and the Grand Trunk. Numerous lighthouse had also been erected in the St. Lawrence River and Gulf to insure navigation. In this year, the corner-

stone of the Normal School Buildings was laid by Lord Elgin, and Trinity College was founded. Canada now made a very creditable display at the Great World's Exhibition held at London. Montreal was this year desolated by a terrible fire, which deprived ten thousand people of their homes. In July, 1854, a Reciprocity Treaty was made between British North America and the United States. This treaty allowed to Americans, with certain exceptions, the use of British sea-fisheries; it permitted the mutual exchange of numerous articles, free of duty, between Canada and the United States, and it opened the navigation of Canadian canals to the Americans, while the Canadians were permitted to navigate Lake Michigan. In this year, Lord Elgin was recalled and was succeeded by Sir Edmund Head. The former returned to England, and was afterwards appointed Governor-General of India, where he died in 1863.

LESSON XCI.

In 1856, the Great Western and the Northern Railways were in operation, and the Grand Trunk was completed to Montreal. In 1857, a distressing accident caused deep sadness in Canada. The steamer *Montreal* was destroyed by fire while on her way from Quebec to Montreal with a large number of emigrants. Two hundred and fifty lives were lost by this catastrophe. The Canadian Gov-

ernment now established a weekly line of ocean steamships to England. During the session of Parliament in this year, a resolution was passed praying Her Majesty to select a Canadian city, suitably situated, to become the permanent seat of government, while at the same time, \$900,000 was voted for the erection of buildings. In the following year it was announced in Parliament that Her Majesty had been pleased to select Ottawa (formerly Bytown) as the Capital of the Canadas. The new Canadian decimal coinage came into circulation during this year, and Victoria Bridge, crossing the St. Lawrence at Montreal, was nearly completed. In June, the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian or Hundredth Regiment was raised in Canada, and was embarked for England to serve in the Imperial army.

LESSON XCII.

On the 19th of August, 1858, the Atlantic cable was successfully laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, and messages of congratulation between the Queen and President Buchanan were transmitted by it. There was great rejoicing in the chief cities of Canada and the United States. But there was some flaw in the cable, which rapidly became worse, and in a few days communications entirely ceased.

During the session of Parliament in 1859, an

address was voted to Her Majesty, respectfully inviting her to visit Canada and open the Victoria Bridge, which was now near completion. At this time the announcement was first made of a project in England to unite all the British American Colonies in a Federal union. Trade and commerce had continued to increase since 1857, and the customs-duties of 1859 exceeded those of 1858 by about \$100,000. On the 20th of February, 1860, the Canadian steamer *Hungarian*, from Liverpool to Portland, was totally lost off Cape Sable, with all on board. On the 23th of the same month, Parliament met at Quebec, and, on the same day, Spencer Wood, the Governor's residence, was destroyed by fire. During this session, a despatch was received from the Duke of Newcastle, expressing Her Majesty's regret that she would not be able to accept the invitation given the year before, but that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, would be present at the opening of Victoria Bridge.

LESSON XCIII.

Extensive preparations were now being made all over the country to give the Prince of Wales a fitting welcome. The sum of \$20,000 was voted by Parliament to pay the expenses of his reception. He sailed on the 10th of July, 1860, from Plymouth, in the war steamer *Hero*, with a fleet of war vessels as escort. He reached St. John's Newfound-

land, on the 23rd, and Halifax on the 30th of the same month. At both places he was received with great demonstrations of loyalty. Leaving the fleet at Halifax, he crossed to St. John's New Brunswick, on the 2nd of August, visited Fredericton on the 4th, and reached Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 10th. Again taking ship, he sailed up the St. Lawrence to Quebec, which he reached on the 18th, and where loyal addresses were presented by both Houses of Parliament, and the Speakers were Knighted by the Prince. On the 25th, His Royal Highness reached Montreal, and, after a brilliant procession, opened the Victoria Bridge with grand ceremonies. Ottawa was reached on the 31st. Here, on September 1st, he laid the foundation-stone of the New Parliament Buildings. Leaving Ottawa on the 3rd, he visited Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, and Cobourg, and arrived in Toronto on the 6th.

LESSON XCIV.

At Toronto, the Prince received a magnificent welcome. Five thousand children sang the National Anthem; large and beautiful arches spanned the landing place and principal streets; buildings were illuminated and fire-works displayed at night. The Prince left the Capital of the Western Province on the 12th of September, and visited London, Hamilton and Niagara Falls. All along the

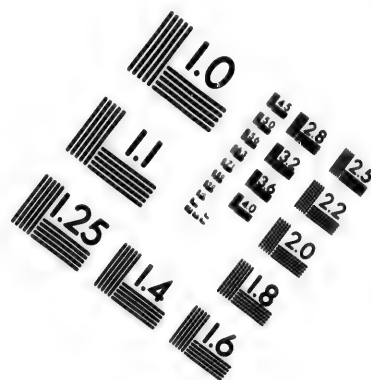
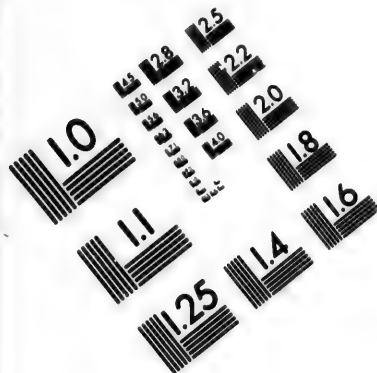
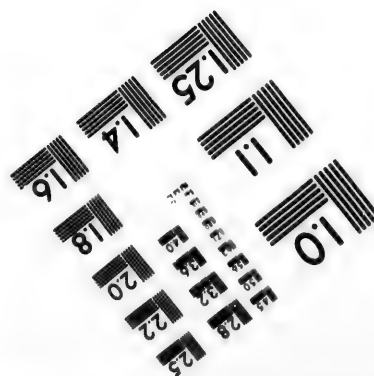
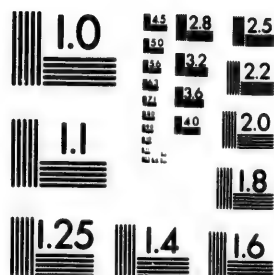


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road addresses were showered upon him, while hearty cheers greeted his arrival at, and departure from, the numerous stations of the Grand Trunk. At Windsor, the Prince received the last Canadian address, and at once crossed to Detroit. He then made an extensive tour south and west, visiting Chicago and St. Louis, and returning eastward by Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Baltimore. He reached Washington on the 3rd of October, and was cordially received by President Buchanan. The Prince afterwards visited Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, in all of which places vast crowds assembled to show their good will and respect for the son of our Gracious Queen. He finally sailed from Portland for England on the 20th of October, after a royal progress such as was not before witnessed in the Western Hemisphere.

LESSON XCV.

In 1861, began the terrible civil war between the Southern and Northern States in the neighboring Republic. It was carried on for four years with great slaughter, and resulted in the defeat and surrender of the Confederate armies. The census of 1861 showed the population of Upper Canada to be 1,396,000; while that of the Lower Province was 1,111,000. In August of this year, died William Lyon Mackenzie, who was chiefly noted as the leader of the Upper Canadian Rebellion

of 1837-38, but who was nevertheless, an honest man, and a well-wisher of his adopted country. In October, Sir Edmund Head was succeeded by Lord Monck. Shortly after the arrival of the new Governor General, the country was thrown into great excitement, on account of the affair of the British steamer *Trent*. She was boarded by the officers of an American war-ship, who forcibly seized two commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, Messrs Mason and Slidell, when on their way to Europe, but who were carried to the Northern States and cast into prison. This act gave great offence to the British Government, and hostilities seemed inevitable. Troops were hurried to Canada; the fleet at Halifax was strengthened; gun-boats were sent up the St. Lawrence to protect the lakes, and the Canadian volunteers were called out. After some delay, the American Government saw fit to surrender Mason and Slidell, and quiet was once more restored to the country.

LESSON XCVI.

On the 14th of December, 1861, occurred the lamented death of the Prince Consort. This sad event caused deep grief throughout the nation, and enlisted the sympathies of all in behalf of our bereaved Queen. Lord Monck opened Parliament on the 21st of March 1862, and in May a new Cabinet was formed under the leadership of John Sandfield Macdonald.

During this year, Canada lost two of her prominent men, the Hon. William Merrit, the projector of the Welland Canal, and Sir Allan McNab, who had served his country, in peace and war, with fidelity. The war in the States had caused much money to flow into Canada, where live stock, of all kinds, was readily bought by the Americans, at good prices. Wages were also good, and the farmer, mechanic, and merchant were in a prosperous condition. In the World's Exhibition, at London, Canada was well represented, and carried off many prizes. Another terrible disaster happened this year to one of the Canadian Steamships. The *Anglo Saxon* was totally lost at sea, with 200 passengers and the crew. In this year also, died the noble Earl of Elgin, formerly the Governor General of Canada, and who had recently won fresh laurels in India and China.

LESSON XCVII.

In 1864, several events occurred which threatened to disturb the peaceful relation between Canada and the United States. There was a large number of Southern refugees in Canada, and many of these had established themselves near the frontier, where they could annoy peaceable Northern citizens. During the summer, two American steamboats, on Lake Erie, were seized by these Confederates, for the double purpose of liberating some Southern prisoners confined on Johnson's Is-

land, and of destroying the Northern shipping on that lake. The steamers were, however, soon abandoned. Again, on the 29th of October, a band of men crossed the line from Canada and attacked the town of St. Albans, in Vermont, killing one man, and wounding several others. After plundering the banks they re-crossed the line into Canada. Fourteen of these raiders were at once arrested, and sent to jail in Montreal, but were afterwards discharged. To prevent further acts of this nature, the Canadian Government called out 2,000 volunteers to guard the exposed points on the frontier. On the 16th of February, 1865, Parliament met, and both Houses adopted resolutions in favour of the confederation of all the British American Colonies. Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Galt were deputed to go to England to advocate the measure. In the maritime provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick adopted the scheme, but Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island withheld their consent.

LESSON XCVIII.

The American Civil war had now come to a close. On the 2nd of April, 1865, General Lee evacuated Richmond, the capital of the Southern Confederacy, after a dreadful three days' battle; and, on the 9th of the same month, he surrendered the remnant of his army to General Grant. On the 14th of April, Abraham Lincoln, President of the

United States, was assassinated, while in his box at the Washington Theatre. The last confederate army surrendered on the 26th of April, thus ending the greatest civil war which the world probably ever witnessed, and which had cost hundreds of thousands of lives, with untold misery to millions.

In the winter of 1865, rumors reached Canada of an intended Fenian invasion. The object of these societies, or *brotherhoods*, was the independence of Ireland, and the overthrow of the British Empire. At the close of the American war, they were enabled, not only to increase their numbers, but also to obtain large quantities of arms and munitions of war. Many prominent Americans subscribed large sums in aid of these vagabond societies, while disbanded soldiers and military officers joined their ranks. So much were they encouraged, that they paraded the streets of American cities and towns in large numbers, and openly made preparations for the threatened invasion.

LESSON XCIX.

The Canadian Government at once took steps to defend the country, if an attack should be made; and, on the 7th of March, 1866, issued a call for 10,000 volunteers. On the 9th of April, a body of Fenians, numbering some hundreds, sailed from Portland for Eastport, on the borders of New Brunswick, for the purpose of invading that province. Finding British troops confronting them, however,

they did not attempt to cross the line, but abandoned the enterprise. On the 30th of May, another effort was made to invade Canada from Buffalo, where a large number of armed Fenians had assembled from all parts of the States. On the 1st of June they crossed the Niagara river in boats, and took possession of the village of Fort Erie. Finding no opposition at that point, they commenced their march inland toward the Welland Canal, which it was their intention to destroy. In the meantime, news of the crossing had spread throughout Canada, and troops from Toronto and Hamilton were hurried to the front. On the 2nd of June the volunteers came upon the whole Fenian force at a place called Ridgeway, and a battle ensued, in which the Canadian loss was forty in killed and wounded, while that of the Fenians was at least as great. The latter fell back upon Fort Erie, which they finally evacuated the next morning, and recrossed the river.

LESSON C.

The Fenians did not again attempt an invasion of Upper Canada, but now collected in large numbers on the frontiers of the Lower province. On the 8th of June a body of these marauders crossed the line at St. Albans, and ventured a short distance into Canada, robbing farm houses, and plundering whatever came in their way; but, being without discipline, they speedily straggled back again. For some

weeks after this, feints were made at different places on the frontiers, and the Canadian troops kept upon the alert; but the American Executive at last took a proper view of its duty, and their arms being seized, the Fenian army melted away. Thus ended the Fenian war in Canada, which had cost several valuable lives, much anxiety, and much expense to the Province. A monument has since been erected, in the Queen's Park, Toronto, to the memory of the gallant men who fell at Ridgeway. The trial of the prisoners took place in October, when several of them were condemned to be hanged; but, through the clemency of Her Majesty, this sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary.

LESSON CI.

On the 8th of June, 1866, the Provincial Parliament commenced its first sitting in the new and magnificent buildings at Ottawa. In July, the Atlantic Cable was finally and successfully laid, and almost the first message transmitted was the announcement of peace between Prussia and Austria, who had been engaged in a short but bloody war, resulting in the defeat of the latter. On the 14th of October, a dreadful fire occurred in Quebec, resulting in the destruction of 2500 houses, several lives, and three million dollars worth of property. On the 7th of February, 1867, the Bill for Confederation was brought before the British Parliament, under the title of the

"British North American Act." It rapidly passed both Houses, and received the Royal assent on the 28th of the same month. This Act declared that the four provinces of Ontario (Upper Canada), Quebec (Lower Canada), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, should be federated under the name of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and that the census of each province should be taken every ten years. The 1st of July, 1867, was appointed by Royal Proclamation as the inauguration day of the New Dominion, and it was generally welcomed throughout the country with great rejoicings.

CHAPTER X.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—THE "BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ACT."—SIR JOHN YOUNG, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—PRINCE ARTHUR.—THE RED RIVER TROUBLES.—MANITOBA.—FENIANS.—BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND JOIN THE UNION.—LORD DUFFERIN, GOVERNOR-GENERAL. HON. A. MACKENZIE, PREMIER OF THE DOMINION. — VICE-REGAL TOUR.—THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.

LESSON CII.

By the "British North American Act," Royal authority was to be represented in the Dominion by a Governor-General, to whom was given power to appoint in the provinces,

Lieutenant-Governors, who should hold office during five years. The Act also constituted one Parliament for the Dominion, consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons; the former to be composed of seventy-two senators, appointed by the Crown, for life, namely twenty-four for Ontario, a like number for Quebec, twelve for New Brunswick, and twelve for Nova Scotia. Additions may be made to the number of the Senate, but the whole number must not exceed seventy-eight. The Speaker of the Senate is appointed by the Crown.

The House of Commons, according to the Act, consisted of one hundred and eighty-one members, elected for five years, namely: eighty-two for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick. The House of Commons chooses its own Speaker.

To each province was given that form of government especially desired by it. In Ontario the Legislature consisted of only one House of eighty-two members, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario; in Quebec it comprised two Houses, the Legislative Council of twenty-four, and the Legislative Assembly of sixty-five members. The Assemblymen of Ontario and Quebec were to be chosen for four years, and the several Parliaments of the Dominion and Provinces were to meet every year.

LESSON CIII.

The first Governor-General of the Dominion was Lord Monck, and the formation of the first Privy Council was entrusted to Sir John A. Macdonald. Hon. W. P. Howland was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and the Hon. J. S. Macdonald its first Premier.

During the summer of 1867, the elections for the several Parliaments were held for two days, and on the 7th of November the first Dominion Parliament assembled at Ottawa. The first Ontario Legislature met on the 27th of January, 1868. In November of this year, Sir John Young, afterwards Lord Lisgar, arrived from England as the successor of Lord Monck. In April, 1869, a Bill passed the Dominion Parliament requesting the cession of the North-West Territory from the Crown, and granting £300,000, sterling, to be paid the Hudson Bay Company, in exchange for its right of possession.

During the summer, H. R. H. Prince Arthur arrived in Canada to join his regiment, and afforded Canadians another opportunity of showing their regard for the Royal family. Early in the year, surveying parties were sent out to Fort Garry for the purpose of laying out portions of that country in townships and lots, preparatory to its further settlement. This movement excited the fears and jealousy of the occupants of that country, and when the Hon. W. Macdougall went out, in September, as Governor of the North-West, his entry into the territory was resisted by armed men.

LESSON CIV.

During the remainder of the year, the Red River troubles increased. The authority of the Dominion Parliament was contemned, and Fort Garry occupied by the rebels, on the 3rd of November. A National Committee was formed by them, consisting of twenty-four men, under Louis Riel and M. Lapine, and several Canadians were cast into prison. One of these prisoners, Thomas Scott, was shot in a brutal manner on the 4th of March, 1870, and intense excitement spread throughout Canada. On the 4th of May, the North-West Territory was formally ceded to Canada by the Home Government. Meanwhile, an expedition, composed of British regulars and Canadian volunteers, under Colonel Wolsely, proceeded to Fort Garry, only to find the rebels dispersed, and the colony in peace. The Province of Manitoba was now formed, and the first Dominion Election was held there on the 2nd of March, 1871. About this time, the fragments of the Fenian society, in the States, were endeavoring to express sympathy with the rebels in the North-West. On the 25th of May, they attempted to cross the Quebec boundary, at Trout River, and on the 28th, at Pigeon Hill, but were driven back, and their leaders arrested by the American Government.

LESSON CV.

In the early part of the year 1871, British Columbia and Vancouver Island were admitted

into the Dominion. In December of this year, the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald resigned the Premiership of the Province of Ontario, and was succeeded by the Hon. Edward Blake. The former died in the early part of the following summer, and was much lamented throughout the Province. On the 13th of June, 1872, Lord Dufferin arrived at Ottawa as the successor of Lord Lisgar to the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion. The Canadian team of riflemen this year obtained the highest distinction at Wimbledon, England, by carrying off the Kohlapore Cup, open to competition among the colonies.

In November, the Hon. Edward Blake was succeeded by the Hon. Oliver Mowat as Premier of Ontario. The returns made this year, of the census taken in 1871, showed the population of the Dominion at that time to be 3,485,761, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,620,851; Quebec, 1,191,516; New Brunswick, 285,594; and Nova Scotia, 387,800. During the summer of 1873, Prince Edward Island was admitted into the Dominion. In October, Sir John A. Macdonald resigned, and the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was called to the Premiership of Canada.

LESSON CVI.

At a general election, held in January, 1874, Louis Riel was returned from Provencher, in Manitoba, and coming to Ottawa, he took the oath as a member of the House of Commons.

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admitted

He had been indicted, however, as one of the murderers of Thomas Scott, and being a fugitive from justice, he was expelled from the House. During the summer of this year, His Excellency the Governor General made a tour of the Provinces. Expressions of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty, and addresses of welcome to himself and Lady Dufferin, greeted him at every step of his progress. His Excellency took a special interest in the educational system of our country, and was pleased to witness the prosperous condition of our various schools and institutions of learning.

Early in 1875, the sentence of death which, had been passed upon Lepine for the murder of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry, in 1870, was commuted to imprisonment and banishment. Riel and others were included in the decree of banishment. In May, the lately appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. John Crawford, died at Toronto, and was succeeded by the Hon. Donald A. Macdonald.

LESSON CVII.

At the time of Confederation in 1867, one of the terms of agreement was, that the Dominion Government should construct a railway connecting Nova Scotia with the Province of Quebec. Within six months after the union, the surveys of the Intercolonial Railway were proceeded with, and the building of the road commenced. It was completed in the

summer of 1876, since which time it has been in successful operation.

The year 1876 is chiefly memorable for the magnificent display made by Canada at the great International Exhibition in Philadelphia. The United States Government, in view of the approaching Centennial, or one-hundredth year of their existence as a Nation, had resolved to celebrate the event by holding an exhibition of the world's products. Immense buildings, covering an area of fifty acres, and at a cost of \$5,000,000, were erected for the accommodation of goods, and the different nations were invited to participate in the Exhibition. The Dominion Government voted the sum of \$100,000, to aid in securing a good representation of the various resources of our country; while the local Governments united in giving generous assistance to intending exhibitors. The Canadian exhibit was indeed a splendid success. The Educational Department of Ontario, alone, comprised over five thousand articles, and received the highest award of merit. In every department, including the products of the mine, the forest, the farm, and the dairy; in domestic manufactures, educational appliances, fine arts &c., the Canadian exhibits were complete, and challenged the admiration of the world. Hundreds of medals—gold, silver, and bronze, were awarded for excellence in the various branches of industry represented. Canadians may well be proud of this great success and its beneficial results. Already, a new trade has sprung up

with Australia and other distant countries, which will be of great commercial importance to manufactures; and, with the completion of the Pacific Railway, now in course of construction, we may look forward to a career of prosperity for the New Dominion, hitherto unknown in its history.

THE END.

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